

H. RENNEY, M.D., D.P.H.

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Medical (1) there of Deathly Department

5th March 1905.

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COUNTY BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND.

# Annual Report

ON THE

# Health and Sanitary Condition of Sunderland for the Year 1905.

HENRY RENNEY, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., D.P.H.,

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,

MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE BOROUGH

SANATORIUM.

Sunderland:

PRINTED BY THE SUNDERLAND POST Co., LIMITED.

1906.

# HEALTH COMMITTEE.

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- .. WALKER.

Meetings every alternate Thursday, at 7-30 p.m. Accounts at 7-15 p.m.

#### OFFICIALS OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health and Medical Superintendent of the Borough Sanatorium:

HENRY RENNEY, M.D., B.S., B.Hy., and D.P.H. (Durh.)

Deputy Medical Officer of Health:

RALPH T. VAUX, M.B., B.S. (Durh.)

Inspector of Nuisances:

MR. JOHN PENNOCK (Cert. San. Inst.)

Deputy Inspector of Nuisances:

MR. JAMES S. WATSON (Cert. San. Inst.)

Assistant Inspectors of Nuisances:

Mr. T. H. DOWNES (Cert. San. Inst.) Mr. F. G. ENGLAND (Cert. San. Inst.)

"

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MR. CHAS. BROUGHTON ,,

Mr. ROGER LEE

MR. FRED OATES

Clerk:

Mr. HENRY BROUGHTON (Cert. San. Inst.)

Assistant Clerks:

MR. SAMUEL S. COLLIN.

MR. WM. ROBSON.

Disinfector:

MR. FRED. DYER.

Inspector of Drains and Sanitary Fittings for New Houses: MR. FRANK E. RAIN (Cert. San. Inst.)

Superintendent of Cleansing Department: MR. JOHN SUMMERS.

Horsekeeper:

MR. WILLIAM STOBART.

Extra Assistant Inspectors of Nuisances:

Mr. GEO. REED.

MR. ERNEST BRITTAIN.

Matron to the Borough Sanatorium: Miss M. A. MacRAE.

Engineer to the Borough Sanatorium:

Mr. W. S. OATES.

Housing Superintendent, Harrison Buildings:  $M_{\rm R}$ . JOSEPH D. WARD.

Lady Health Visitor:

MISS E. E. RIGHTON (Cert. San. Inst.)

## HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

Town Hall,

SUNDERLAND.

To the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee.

GENTLEMEN,

I beg to submit for your consideration my Report on the Health of the Borough and the work of the Health Department for the year 1905.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

HENRY RENNEY,

Medical Officer Health.

May 21st, 1906.

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# County Borough of Sunderland.

### HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

# ANNUAL REPORT

#### FOR THE YEAR 1905.

#### POPULATION.

The population, estimated to the middle of 1905, was 152,659.

#### THE DEATH-RATE.

The death-rate from all causes for 1905 was 18.6 per 1,000 of the population, being a decrease of 0.7 per 1,000 as compared with 1904, and 2 per 1,000 below the average of the last ten years. It is in fact the lowest death-rate recorded in Sunderland since 1888, when it was 18.0 per 1,000, rising in 1899 to 22.8 per 1,000. While, however, the death-rate of Sunderland is steadily decreasing, it is not falling in the same proportion as the rates for the 76 great towns and the whole of England and Wales.

#### THE BIRTH-RATE.

While the number of births was slightly in excess of that of 1904, yet the birth-rate for 1905 works out at a lower figure than the previous year, the rate for 1905 being 34·2 per 1,000. It will be seen on reference to Table C., page 34, that the birth-rate has been steadily declining since 1900, being now 2 per 1,000 less than in that year. The rate is, however, 7 per 1,000 higher than that for England and Wales, and 6 per 1,000 higher than the average birth-rate of the 76 large towns,

The following Table is an estimation of the number of females living in Sunderland at child-bearing years for the last ten years (calculated from the Census Returns for the years 1891 and 1901), and the number of children born in each year:—

YEAR.	Estimated Number of Women at Child-bearing Age.	Number of Children Born.	Number of Children Born per 1000 Women at Child- bearing Age.
1896	34146	4873	142
1897	34501	4905	143
1898	34980	5077	145
1899	35404	5184	146
1900	35834	5256	146
1901	36269	5279	145
1902	36709	5391	147
1903	37154	5195	139
1904	37605	5194	138
1905	38062	5223	137

It will be observed from the above Table that although the number of women at child-bearing age is increasing, yet for the last three years the birth-rate has been falling.

#### MARRIAGES.

The number of marriages for the Sunderland District (which includes townships outside the Municipal Area) was 1,572, an increase of 27 over the previous year. The marriage-rate would appear, therefore, to be rising slightly, being 10.29 per 1,000 of the population, as against 10.22 per 1,000 for 1904.

#### INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

#### SMALLPOX.

During the year there were only two cases of Smallpox. One came from the neighbourhood of Felling; the origin of the other could not be traced. The patients were isolated at once, and prompt measures taken to prevent any spread of the disease.

#### OTHER INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

On referring to Table G., page 37, it will be seen that there has been an increase in the number of deaths from Measles, there having been 102 deaths, an increase of 43 on the previous year. The type of

Scarlet Fever has been, on the whole, mild. There were a good many bad cases, but only one death. The mortality from Diphtheria showed an increase of three only, although there were more than twice as many notified than in the previous year. Whooping Cough mortality showed a slight decline, as did that also of Enteric Fever.

#### DIARRHŒA.

It is satisfactory to note that there was a diminution of the number of deaths from Diarrhœa to the extent of 41, being a reduction of 25 per cent. of the number recorded in 1904; notwithstanding the fact that both the maximum temperature of the air, and the readings of the four-foot earth thermometer were higher during the Diarrhœa period of 1905 than they were in that of 1904.

#### CANCER.

This disease showed a reduction of 15 deaths as compared with the previous year.

#### PHTHISIS.

The number of deaths due to Tubercular Consumption (Phthisis) was about the same as the previous year; taking all the Tubercular diseases together, 359 in all, there was an increase of 17.

Phthisis, or Consumption, is much too prevalent in the Borough. During the year 211 persons died from Consumption alone, and 148 from other forms of Tubercular disease, making altogether 359 deaths from this dreadful scourge. That is to say, practically, one out of every eight deaths in Sunderland during 1905 was due to some form of Tuberculosis; or 2.35 per 1,000 of the population. In other words, the deaths from Tubercular disease were 15 in excess of those from the whole of the other infectious diseases added together. It has been estimated that for every person who dies of this disease in any one year there are three people going about suffering from it in a more or less active form.

The majority of these are expectorating in the streets, public places of resort, trains, and trams (in defiance of notice prohibiting spitting in the two latter conveyances), so that, roughly speaking, there are in Sunderland about 600 persons disseminating Consumption. The cause of the disease is a micro-organism, the bacillus

tuberculosis, found in thousands in even a small amount of expectoration. This, on drying, is disseminated by currents of air, and inhaled by every one coming into contact with it. People whose vitality is lowered form a suitable soil in which the bacillus can grow. The infection is not rapid like Scarlet Fever and other infectious diseases, but takes a long time to manifest itself. Men working near a Consumptive person may in time become infected. It is in this way, viz., by close contact, that it spreads in the home. It is said that one out of every three deaths at the working years of life is due to some form of Tuberculosis. Consumption is one of the chief causes of pauperism, for it frequently takes away the chief bread-winner in the family; it is also a great drain on the financial resources of a town.

#### WHAT HAS BEEN DONE IN SUNDERLAND?

Besides the ordinary hygienic improvements the following steps have been taken:—

- 1. Voluntary Notification of Consumption was commenced in March, 1901.
- 2. The Corporation subscribe for two beds in the County of Durham Sanatorium for Consumption at Stanhope.
- 3. The sputum of suspected cases is examined at the College of Medicine, Newcastle, on the application of any Medical Practitioner in the Borough, at the expense of the Corporation.
- 4. After death has occurred from Consumption the rooms, bedding, etc., are disinfected.
- 5. The Corporation appointed a Lady Health Visitor, who commenced her duties in December, 1904. After notification of the disease is received at the Health Office, the Health Visitor, who is a Trained Nurse, visits the cases in the poorer parts of the town, and gives advice to the patients or friends as to the prevention of infection, and the necessity for hygienic methods, ventilation, etc.

In Brighton, a number of beds are set aside at the Sanatorium for infectious diseases, and here Consumptive patients receive one month's training and treatment so that they may know how not to infect others. Dr. Newsholme says: "Each year I become more convinced of the great value of this means of educating the patients in the practical management of their disease, and of the importance of continuing to keep in the forefront the effort to train the patients, which is even more important from the public standpoint than their cure."

I am of opinion that we might take a certain number of cases at the Borough Sanatorium for one month each; they could easily be admitted for, at any rate, six months during the year at that period when we have few cases of Typhoid Fever. I do not think the cost would exceed £100 per annum, if 16 patients were taken at a time. I believe that the experiment would be productive of good, and would tend, ultimately, towards a reduction in the number of cases of Phthisis. At Brighton the patients are promised re-admission after an interval, provided that during the meantime they have carried out what they have been taught in the Sanatorium. It is found that they eagerly qualify for such re-admission.

Living in a pavilion of the Sanatorium for this period would give them a practical education which they would not forget, and the methods learnt there would be practised on their return home. Thus 96 Phthisical people every year could be taught how not to spread Consumption, and, I think, as time went on, we could reasonably hope that this procedure would diminish very perceptibly the number of cases. We ought to stamp out the disease in this country as effectually as other plagues have been exterminated.

# REPORT OF THE CORPORATION CASES SENT TO THE STANHOPE SANATORIUM.

Since June, 1901, 50 persons have been treated in the Stanhope Sanatorium as Corporation patients.

Four of these are still in the Sanatorium.

26 are dead.

17 are well.

1 is ill.

2 cannot be traced (one of these cases went to Canada).

Of those who died the average duration of life after discharge from the Sanatorium was two years.

#### Of the 17 who are in health: --

- 2 have been out  $4\frac{1}{2}$  years.
- 2 have been out 4 years.
- 1 has been out  $3\frac{1}{2}$  years.
- 1 has been out 3 years.
- 2 have been out  $2\frac{1}{2}$  years.
- 1 has been out  $1\frac{3}{4}$  years
- 2 have been out  $1\frac{1}{2}$  years.
- 2 have been out I year.
- 1 has been out 10 months.
- 1 has been out 9 months.
- 1 has been out 6 months.
- 1 has been out 3 months.

For the open-air treatment of Consumption to be successful, and by that I mean that the disease should be arrested permanently, two things are essential.

The first is, that only suitable cases in the early stage of the disease should be admitted.

The second is, that after the process has been arrested by open-air treatment the patient should not return to his former environment, but should obtain some form of employment altogether in fresh air, such as farming. To go back to the old surroundings, in my opinion, means that sooner or later the disease will return—not in all cases, for I know that many have not relapsed, but in the majority I am afraid this is so. My Medical Confrères are aware of this, and they cannot be too particular in obtaining a specimen of the expectoration as soon as possible, and having it examined for tubercle bacilli. The records of cases which have received open-air treatment at an early stage are very gratifying. The majority of those cases in which the disease is arrested would not again become infected if they could live under suitable conditions, but, unfortunately, so many have to go back to unfavourable localities. What is wanted is some National Movement to provide Farm Colonies for these cases.

#### DECREASE OF TYPHOID FEVER.

The following figures are worth consideration:—

Number of cases of Typhoid and Continued Fever notified during the last 10 years.

Year.	Number of Cases of Typhoid.	Number of Cases of Continued Fever.	Total.
1896	260	46	306
1897	$\frac{1}{203}$	29	232
1898	452	50	502
1899	297	48	345
1900	301	32	333
1901	244	22	266
1902	211	19	230
1903	121	14	135
1904	128	9	137
1905	139	6	145

In analysing this Table, I would draw attention to the fourth column which gives the total number of cases of Typhoid and Continued Fever notified in each year. It will be seen that the totals have diminished steadily since 1898, when we had an epidemic of Typhoid. As a rule, Continued Fever turns out to be Typhoid, after the case has been some time under observation; therefore, the fourth column may be taken, for all practical purposes, to give the number of cases of Typhoid Fever in each year.

On referring to column 3, it will be observed that the number of cases of Continued Fever has fallen pari passu with the Typhoid, viz., from 50 in 1898 to 6 in 1905, bearing out what I have said as to the relationship of the two diseases. Districts which some years ago were perfect hot-beds of Typhoid Fever are now almost entirely free, there being only a sporadic case now and then. These are the districts where the conversion of privy middens into w.c.'s, and the repaving of yards and other sanitary improvements have been effected.

Going some years further back the incidence of Typhoid and Continued Fever was even worse, as the following Table will show:—

Year.	Number of Typhoid Cases.	Number of Cases of Continued Fever.	Total.
1890	311	102	413
1891	271	85	356
1892	284	104	386
1893	801	117	*918
1894	588	80	668
1895	840	99	†939

\* It is interesting to note that the Report of the Medical Officer of Health for 1903 specially refers to the privy middens, and states that the greatest number of cases was reported from districts where these conveniences were mostly in evidence. The action which the Health Committee have taken in abolishing them has therefore been proved to be fully justified.

† Milk-borne epidemic.

#### MEASLES.

During 1905, Measles was the registered cause of 102 deaths.

The following Table gives the ages at death:—

Age period.	Number of Deaths.	
Under 1 year	20	
1 to 2 years	43	
2 to 3 ,,	18	95
3 to 4 ,	11	
4 to 5 ,,	3	)
5 to 6 ,,	5	
6 to 7 ,,	1	
Over 7 years	1	Occurred at the age of 35 years.

Table J., page 39, gives the deaths from this disease for the last 10 years, and it will be observed that we usually have a good many deaths every year.

I wish to particularly point out what a serious disease Measles is—in 1905, while the deaths from Scarlet Fever, Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, and Typhoid Fever numbered 122, Measles caused 102, or nearly as many deaths as all the other Infectious Fevers put together. This state of things should be remedied, if possible. Taking the experience of other towns, it seems that more children suffer from Measles in the age-period 1 to 5 than at any other. Statistics bearing on this point have been very fully worked out by Dr. Newsholme, Medical Officer of Health for Brighton, from whose Annual Report for 1904 the following Table is taken:—

Table copied from Dr. Newsholme's Annual Report of the Health of Brighton for 1904.

DEATHS fr	ALL K Measles	NOWN CA in 1904 (in deaths).	ASES of neluding			
Age.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
0 to 3 months 3 ,, 6 ,, 6 ,, 12 ,,	 1 10	9	 1 19	3 5 35	1 6 30	4 11 65
Total under 1 year 1 to 2 years 2 ,, 3 ,,	11 22 9	9 15 8	20 37 17	43 76 87	37 65 63	80 141 150
3 ,, 4 ,, 4 ,, 5 ,, 5 ,, 6 ,, 6 ,, 7 ,, 7 ,, 8 ,,	4 1 1	3 7 4	8 5	98 98 98 78	83 96 104 66	$egin{array}{c} 197 \\ 194 \\ 202 \\ 144 \\ \end{array}$
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	•••	•••	• • •	34 12 8	36 9 4	70 21 12
$egin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	• • •	•••		2	7 3 3 2	$\begin{bmatrix} 11\\3\\5\\2 \end{bmatrix}$
14 years  Total	48	46	94	654	580	$\begin{array}{ c c c }\hline 2\\\hline 1234\\ \hline \end{array}$

Dr. Newsholme says: "Of the 1,234 cases of Measles known to have occurred during 1904, 1,109 attended Elementary Schools, or occurred in houses secondary to cases among scholars. In 125 other cases, the first case in each household did not attend school . . . ."

"Judging from general experience there is little doubt that Measles

is spread to a very great extent by the attendance at school of children in the early infectious period before the rash appears." With regard to the fatality of Measles, he says: "In children under 1 year it was something under 25 per cent.; in children 1—2, under 22 per cent.; in children, aged 2—3, under 11·3 per cent.; in children 3—4, under 3·6 per cent.; in children 4—5, under 4·1 per cent.; in children 5—6, under 2·5 per cent.; while among the 270 known cases at ages 6 and upwards no deaths occurred."

It will be seen by referring to the Table of Measles for Sunderland on page 8, that in 1905, 95 out of 102 deaths occurred in children at the age of 5 years and under.

This is not the experience of one or two focalities only, but it is the general experience. Unfortunately the public regard Measles as a very trivial disease, and I have known parents give their children every facility for becoming infected with it, as they think they are certain to get it some time or other, and therefore, it is best got over as There could not be a greater fallacy, for the longer we soon as possible. can protect a child from Measles the less chance there is of it taking the disease at all; as will be seen from the foregoing Tables, the fatality after the age of 6 is practically nil. What can be done to lessen this mortality? Hospital isolation would not be of much avail, as the disease is infectious for several days before the rash appears, that is, before we can say the case is one of Measles. accommodation might be given in certain cases where the circumstances at home were unfavourable for treatment, but it would be impossible to provide accommodation for the total number of cases. The following is a copy of the Regulations passed by the Brighton Education Committee:—

- 1. No scholar or teacher shall attend school while suffering from Smallpox, Scarlet Fever (or Scarlatina), Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, Measles, German Measles, Mumps, Ringworm, or Itch.
- 2. No scholar shall attend school from a house where there is, or has been recently, a case of Smallpox, Scarlet Fever, or Diphtheria, until the time stated on the notice from the Medical Officer of Health has elapsed.

- 3. No scholar shall attend an infants' school from a house where there is a case of Measles, German Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, or Mumps; but children in departments for older children who have previously had the disease in question, need not be excluded under similar circumstances.
- 4. Teachers or other Officers of the Committee living in infected houses should consult the Medical Officer of Health, who will advise and decide as to the desirability of their continuance at school.
- 5. Every teacher suspecting that any scholar is suffering from an infectious disease mentioned in Regulation 1, or comes from an infected house, shall at once isolate the child and report to the Head Teacher who, if satisfied there are reasonable grounds of suspicion, shall exclude the suspected scholar, and notify the Medical Officer of Health on Form A.

Special attention should be paid to cases of "Sore Throat."

6. The Attendance Officer shall promptly notify to the Medical Officer of Health on Form B any case coming to his knowledge of "Sore Throat," Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, Measles, German Measles, Mumps, Ringworm, or Itch, or any case in which it is suspected that these diseases exist, and also any suspected cases of Smallpox, Diphtheria, or Scarlet Fever in respect of which it is found that no instructions have already been issued by the Sanitary Authority.

This obligation applies to the cases visited by the Attendance Officer at the scholars' homes.

7. The Head Teacher shall furnish the Medical Officer of Health with similar information to that mentioned in Regulation 6, when he or she obtains information at the school of any such illness, in respect of which the teacher has reason to suspect that information has not been already sent to the Medical Officer of Health.

The action to be taken in the cases notified above, under Regulations 6 and 7, will be communicated by the Medical Officer of Health to the Head Teacher and the Clerk to the Education Committee as quickly as investigation can be completed.

The best method of dealing with Measles appears to be that adopted by Brighton in Clauses Nos. 1 and 3 of their Regulations, viz.:—"That no one suffering from Measles should attend school, and that no scholar shall attend an infants' school from a house where there is a case of Measles, but children in departments for older children who have previously had the disease need not be excluded under similar circumstances."

Measles appears not to be transmitted from the sick to the healthy except by contact with, or being in close proximity to the person infected; it is probably not carried by articles of clothing, The foregoing regulations have been found satisfactory in checking the spread of the disease in Brighton. I should be glad if the Sunderland Education Committee would adopt similar regulations. At school, children under the age of 5 are much exposed to the risk of Measles; if such children were excluded from attending they would not be so likely to become infected as they are at present, for in large classes the infection exists in a concentrated form. The old idea that they would be as likely to contract it when playing in the streets is not tenable. If, however, there is a large outbreak of Measles in a school the only way to stamp it out is to close the This method has met with success in other towns. I have made a trial of it in two instances, with the result that in both cases the outbreak was quickly arrested.

I have long been convinced of the necessity for excluding children under the age of 5 years from attending school, not only on account of their greater liability to take Measles below this age-period, but also Whooping Cough, Diphtheria, and other Infectious Diseases.

They are much more susceptible to all these diseases at this period and the fatality is much higher, the majority of the fatal cases occurring before the age of 5 years. The opinion of those who have studied the subject is, that so far as education is concerned, the children would become quite as proficient, if not more so, if they commenced school at the latter age, and that the practice of sending them before the age of 5 years is not only wasteful, but may be directly injurious to their mental and physical condition.

In June, 1905, the Education Committee passed the following Resolution:—

"That the Education Department be asked to relieve the Local Education Authority of the obligation to provide accommodation in their Schools for children under the age of five years."

On the 19th August, 1905, the Education Committee agreed to the following Resolution:—

"That children under the age of 5 years be not admitted to the Public Elementary Schools in the Borough, where such admission would have the result of bringing the average attendance above the authorised accommodation."

#### WHOOPING COUGH.

Whooping Cough was responsible for 58 deaths. The public are still exceedingly careless in exposing children suffering from this dangerous infectious disease. It is not an uncommon thing for persons to allow children so suffering to be in public assemblies, in trams, trains, and other public conveyances, thus facilitating the spread of the disease.

Whooping Cough is fatal mostly on account of the accompanying lung complications, or from convulsions. My remarks on Measles as to the age-period and increased fatality at this period apply quite as much to Whooping Cough.

Children should be shielded as much as possible from the possibility of infection, for the idea that they must necessarily take this disease is quite erroneous.

Table showing the Deaths from Whooping Cough in 1905.

Age-Period.	Deaths.	Total.
Under 1 year.  1 to 2 years.  2 to 3 ,,  3 to 4 ,,  4 to 5 ,,  Above 5 ,,	26 18 5 6 3 0	<b>58</b>

#### DIPHTHERIA.

Diphtheria has been gradually increasing of late years in most of the large towns, including Sunderland. It is caused by a bacillus which is found in the throat and upper parts of the respiratory tract. It is exceedingly infectious. It spreads directly from the sick to the healthy, and attacks children mostly, although adults are not immune. The bacillus or micro-organism is found in a proportion of the throats of those who come into close contact with the patient, and although they may not take the disease themselves they may transmit the micro-organisms to other people whose vitality is insufficient to resist their attack, and hence they fall victims to the disease. It is thus that infection takes place in the classrooms of schools. A child may have, apparently, nothing wrong with it, or only a very slight sore throat, and yet be suffering from a mild attack of Diphtheria, so that many cases may occur before the disease is discovered. As a rule, there are symptoms which draw attention to the case, but it is the concealed cases which are productive of so much mischief. After convalescence is established it does not follow that the micro-organisms disappear from the throat—they may indeed persist from one to nine months, so that on returning to school the child is very often still infectious and continues to diseminate the disease. The following is an extract from a paper on Diphtheria read by Dr. H. J. Hutchens. D.S.O., D.P.H., Oxon, Demonstrator of Bacteriology at the University of Durham College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne: -- "One of the pupils at a girls' private boarding school contracted Diphtheria. As soon as the true nature of the disease was recognised, the throats of the inmates of the establishment, some thirty in all, were examined. Diphtheria bacilli were found in the Cook's throat and in no one else's. On being questioned the Cook admitted having visited a neighbouring town some three or four days previously, and, while there, had been in contact with a case of Diphtheria. These statements were investigated and found to be correct. There was no Diphtheria in the town in which the school was situated, and the Cook herself was in perfect health." The above is a good example of how Diphtheria is often introduced. It is said that the disease often attacks the inhabitants of the more recently erected houses (and therefore, presumably, more sanitary) in a town. I find this to be the case in Sunderland, and I have been for some time investigating the subject, and hope in time to find a solution of the problem.

It is easy to understand how a child at school may spread the disease, whether actually suffering, or convalescent, or a "contact" with bacilli in the throat, for he is constantly projecting the bacilli into the air every time he speaks, coughs or sneezes; then again, there is no doubt that the interchange of slates, pens and pencils is a means of conveying the bacilli from the infected to the healthy. Children put the ends of penholders and pencils in their mouths; too often the slates are cleaned with the bare hand, even where slate-cloths are provided.

There is an excellent suggestion that each child should have its own box of pens and pencils, and should not be allowed to exchange them; slates should be dispensed with altogether. Dr. Peskett, Medical Officer of Health for the Levton Urban District Council, says, in his report for 1904: "For slates, paper and pencils have been substituted. The value of this regulation, from a health point of view, cannot be over-rated. I feel certain much infection was carried about when slates were used, owing to the interchange of slates and sponges, as it was impossible to be sure of the same pupils using the same slate and sponge every day. Thus the slate used by a child in the early stage of Measles, Diphtheria, or Scarlet Fever, etc., might be handled on the next occasion by a perfectly healthy child, and illness and misery be thus transferred from one home to another." The water tap may also be a means of communicating Diphtheria if an infected child applies his mouth to it for the purpose of obtaining a drink of water. Dr. Hutchens, whom I have before quoted, says: "In America recently, the continuance of an outbreak of Diphtheria was traced to pencils used by children at school." He further says: "Drains and 'insanitary surroundings' which formerly used to be looked upon as a cause of Diphtheria, can now only be regarded as contributing to the lowering of the general health, and so making the individual more susceptible to any infecting agent." The household cat undoubtedly does sometimes suffer from Diphtheria, and this may be another unsuspected cause. Dr. Hutchens says: "There is now no question but that the only rational treatment of Diphtheria is treatment with Antitoxin . . . The only valid objection is its cost." The Health Committee have for some years provided Antitoxin free of cost to any Medical Practitioner wishing it for patients resident in the Borough, provided that those patients

cannot afford to pay the extra fee which would be required for its administration. The earlier Antitoxin is used the less the fatality; indeed, as there is no danger attached to its use, it is often given as a preventive, and also in suspicious cases before the true nature of the malady has been discovered.

In suspected Diphtheria cases a bacteriological examination can be made at the College of Medicine, Newcastle-on-Tyne, at the expense of the Sunderland Corporation, so that there is no excuse for any one remaining in doubt as to the nature of the disease. Diphtheria could soon be exterminated if the throats of all persons who had been in contact with the infected person were examined bacteriologically. By this means the infected contacts would be discovered, and should then be isolated, and their throats treated with Antiseptics until they were free from bacilli. Such a method of procedure is, I am afraid, almost impracticable with our present resources. It might be done in a very localised outbreak, but in an extensive outbreak, or where there are a good many cases in a large town it would be almost impossible. However, much more might be done than at present, in the examination of the throats of contacts, and in the case of children excluding them from school until they were certified non-infectious. I certainly am of opinion that no child who has been a contact should be allowed to attend school until at least one bacteriological examination of the throat proves negative. The same, of course, applies to a convalescent. Adults might be persuaded to use Antiseptic gargles until the throat was free from bacilli. Under existing conditions there is not adequate accommodation at the Sanatorium for the admission of Diphtheria: the Committee have the matter under consideration. Of course, disinfection of the patients' rooms, clothing, etc., is carried out at present, but that is a matter of minor importance as compared with the isolation of contacts and the destruction of the bacilli in their throats.

#### CHOLERA PRECAUTIONS.

During the past year Cholera made its appearance in Western and Central Russia, and was prevalent in Germany in August.

In consequence of this prevalence, and in view of the possibility of some of the Baltic and North Sea Ports becoming infected, I had several consultations with H.M. Collector of Customs (J. Mason Cumberland, Esq., R.N.), the General Manager for the River Wear

Commissioners (J. Oliphant, Esq.), and the Consulting Manager (C. H. Dedds, Esq.), as to quarantine berths.

We decided that the most convenient berths would be:—In the case of small vessels, at the Old Quarantine Buoys, near the Commissioners' Quay; and in the case of vessels of deep draught, at the North end of the New Extension of the South Dock. Acting under the Local Government Board Cholera Order for 1896, therefore, the Port Sanitary Authority and the Chief Officer of the Customs, together fixed upon these places as Quarantine berths.

Arrangements were made for the landing and isolation of infected persons, and a special watch was kept on all ships arriving from the Baltic and North Sea Ports. Fortunately, we had no occasion to make use of the berths, as there was not even a suspected case of Cholera.

#### PERSONAL HYGIENE.

It is a matter for profound regret that man knows so little of himself and of the laws which govern the machinery of his body. It is a fact that large numbers perish before their appointed time owing to ignorance of these laws. They die, either directly or indirectly, from lack of knowledge which begets indifference as to their health. Impairment of health, which at first is only trivial, is allowed to go on until the condition is such that it is often impossible to cure it, and death ensues.

Numbers perish in this way whose death has not been caused by any so-called insanitary conditions. In these days when almost every science is being taught, it is strange that the elements of human anatomy and physiology are so neglected. Medical aid is not sought at the earliest opportunity, and much damage is often done before the doctor is called in. A "run-down" condition predisposes to a great many diseases; thus the badly fed, badly housed, and the victims of overcrowding are the first to suffer. The ventilation of dwelling rooms, and especially of bedrooms, of schools, public buildings, and churches, is a most important matter, but one which is very much neglected. For efficient ventilation each adult should have allotted to him 1,000 cubic feet of air-space, and the air should be changed three times an hour. The bedroom window should be open at night, summer and winter, in all kinds of weather. Those who have given

this method of ventilation a fair trial never again prefer to sleep in a poisonous atmosphere. Personal cleanliness is too often neglected. Visiting as I do in the poorer parts of the town, I come across much neglect in this direction, especially in the case of children. Poverty is surely no excuse for this. I am still hoping that elementary anatomy and physiology will one day be taught in our schools. It would be far better to delete some other subject and introduce this, if the excuse is that there is not time to teach it at present, for the health of the rising generation will very largely depend on the acquirement of such knowledge.

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF FOOD, &c.

Samples of milk and of food and drugs are taken from time to time and submitted to chemical analysis, in order to determine whether they are genuine or not, and it is most important that this should be done. I think, however, that the time has arrived when we should not be content with the chemical analysis of milk and foods, but that these articles should be also submitted to bacteriological examination. I have it on the authority of a distinguished bacteriologist that milk from a tuberculous cow is frequently swarming with tubercle bacilli. In 1905, in Sunderland, 111 children under the age of 5 years died of tubercular disease. If only for the sake of the children, into whose dietary milk enters so largely, something should be done in this direction. should be examined for bacillus tuberculosis, the presence of which indicates that the animal from which it was taken was tubercular, or that the pails into which the milk was received, or the hands of the milker were infected from previous contact with a diseased cow. It is quite possible also that the milker himself may be suffering from Consumption. It should be examined also for the bacillus coli, a normal inhabitant of the human and animal intestine, its presence indicating contamination from manure, or that possibly the cow was suffering from inflammation of the udder. Another organism found in milk is the bacillus enteritidis sporogenes, which also suggests previous sewage contamination. The following, which is from the Report of the Medical Officer of Health for Liverpool, for the year 1904, is instructive, reading:—"At Liverpool, in 1904, 370 samples of country milk were examined. Of these, 37 were tubercular. Bacillus Coli was found 119 times in 370 railway-borne milks, and 22 times in

town milks. Bacillus enteritidis sporogenes was found 35 times in 370 railway-borne samples of milk, and 8 times in 201 town milks."

- "Butter.— Out of 29 samples Bacillus Coli was present in 4.
- "Cream.--17 samples gave evidence of Bacillus Coli in 6.
- "Condensed Milks.—38 samples were examined, all of which were found to be not sterile. There is no doubt that condensed milk is a most unsatisfactory product. Bacteria are usually present, and the milk, which was originally condensed, might have contained various products of the decomposition of Bacteria. These products are masked subsequently by the large quantity of sugar present, but their irritant properties are not destroyed.

"TINNED MEATS AND PASTES.—Only 30 out of 74 were sterile."

Cheese, Margarine, Preserves, Jellies, Shell Fish, Sausages, Sterilised Milks, and Pork Pies were also examined at Liverpool with a similar result. In the case of the so-called Sterilised Milks which were examined, not one was sterile. If similar samples were examined in Sunderland, I have no doubt we would get the similar results.

#### EXAMINATION OF MILK SAMPLES IN SUNDERLAND.

In September, 1901, the Board of Agriculture issued a Regulation, which provided that: "Where a sample of milk contains less than 3 per cent. of milk-fat, it shall be presumed . . . , UNTIL THE CONTRARY BE PROVED that the milk is not genuine . . ."

When, therefore, the Health Authority, acting by an Inspector under the Food and Drugs Acts, takes a sample of milk, and the sample is found on analysis to be below this standard, what usually follows is that the vendor of the milk, and those engaged upon his farm in connection with it, are brought as witnesses to show that the milk has been sold just as it came from the cow, no matter how far it comes below the standard of the Board of Agriculture.

In December, 1901, the Board issued a circular suggesting that, in the event of a vendor's milk being deficient in milk-fat, the Local Authority should enquire into the case, and, practically, take any evidence the vendor might have to give as to the genuine character

of the milk. A similar circular was again issued by the Board last year. It is very remarkable that, since 1902, the Sunderland Corporation has not been able to obtain a conviction against any farmer whose milk was shown by analysis to be below the above standard. Yet in 1903, 68 samples were purchased, and 11.7 per cent. were certified by the Public Analyst to be deficient in milk-fat; in 1904, 74 samples were purchased, and 17.5 per cent. were found to be deficient; in 1905, 62 samples were purchased, and 24.2 per cent. were certified to be deficient. The percentage of deficient samples has more than doubled between 1903 and 1905. It would appear that the circular of the Board of Agriculture has something to do with this unsatisfactory state of things, for that circular suggested that the Authorities should satisfy themselves as to the possibility of the milk falling below the standard at certain seasons of the year, and that they might refrain from taking proceedings. When a case is taken to Court, this circular is quoted, and the Magistrates' verdict is: "That while we consider this a very proper case for the Corporation to bring, yet there is no evidence that the milk has been tampered with."

I think it is time that, not only the farmer, but the public should be protected. There are farmers in this district from whom samples of milk are purchased, and, no matter when the sample is taken, it is always above the standard. I understand the question will probably be brought before the Association of Municipal Corporations, and I hope that something may be effected towards getting a fixed standard.

#### APPOINTMENT OF A LADY HEALTH VISITOR.

A new departure was made by the Health Committee on October 6th, 1904, when Miss E. Righton was selected to act as Lady Health Visitor, the appointment being made by the Council at their next meeting. Many of the large towns had previously appointed Lady Health Visitors, and the reports which were obtained were so satisfactory that the Committee decided to try the experiment.

After more than a year's trial, I can confidently say that I think they did the right thing. Miss Righton is a fully-trained Nurse (Medical and Surgical) of considerable experience, part of which was gained in a Children's Hospital. She holds the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute, and is a Registered Widwife under the

Midwives' Act, 1902. She commenced her duties on December 12th, 1904. Her duties are as follows:—To work under the sole direction of the Medical Officer of Health in inspecting workshops and workplaces where women are employed. To inspect tenemented houses under the Bye-Laws relating to houses let in lodgings, and to report on the dirty condition and overcrowding of such premises. To visit cases of Consumption and Erysipelas in the poorer parts of the town, and to give advice on the prevention of infection. To enquire into Infantile Mortality, cases of Measles, Whooping Cough, Chicken Pox, Diarrhoea, etc., and to give advice on the prevention of the spread of infection. To report any nuisance which may come under her observation to the Medical Officer of Health or Chief Sanitary Inspector, but not to serve notices in these cases. To act as Inspector under the Midwives' Act of 1902, and to perform such other duties as shall be ordered by the Health Committee from time to time.

The Report on Infantile Mortality and the Report on the work of the Lady Health Visitor, which follows later, will give some idea of the amount of work which has been done.

#### MIDWIVES' ACT, 1902.

For practical purposes this Act did not begin to operate until April 1st, 1905, when from and after this date it was enacted that no woman who is not certified under the Act shall take the title of Midwife, or any other name implying that she is a person specially qualified to practice Midwifery. (Penalty not exceeding £5.) Clause 2 of this First Section enacts that from and after April 1st, 1910, no woman shall habitually and for gain attend women in childbirth, otherwise than under the direction of a qualified Medical Practitioner, unless she be certified under this Act. (Penalty £10.) This Section shall not apply to legally-qualified Medical Practitioners or to anyone giving assistance in an emergency. Section II. makes provision for existing Midwives. Section III. gives the Constitution and Duties of the Central Midwives' Board. Section IV. deals with cases of appeal from the decision of the Midwives' Board by women thinking themselves aggrieved by any decision of the Board. Section V. deals with fees and expenses. Section VI. with the Midwives' Roll. Section VII. relates to the Secretary of the Board. Section VIII. enacts that every Council of a County or County Borough throughout England and Wales shall be the Local Supervising Authority over Midwives within the area of the said County or County Borough. By Clause (1) of this Section it is the duty of the Supervising Authority to exercise general supervision over all Midwives practising in their area. (2) To investigate charges of malpractice, etc. (3) To suspend any Midwife from practice if necessary. (4) To report to the Board any one convicted of an offence. (5) To supply the names of those who have notified their intention to practice in their area and to keep a roll of Midwives. (6) To report the death of a Midwife or change of address to the Board. (7) To give notice of the effect of the Act.

The Council delegated to the Health Committee the powers or duties conferred or imposed upon them by this Act.

#### UNDERGROUND CONVENIENCES.

During the year Public Conveniences and Lavatories for both sexes have been constructed at the South end of Wearmouth Bridge, and are now in use.

#### HARRISON BUILDINGS.

Report of the Caretaker, Mr. Joseph D. Ward, for the year 1905.

On the 31st December, 73 tenants occupied the buildings, being an increase of 21 on the previous year. There were 44 two-roomed tenements occupied, being an increase of 9 on last year, and 29 three-roomed tenements, an increase of 12. There were vacant 3 two-roomed and 7 three-roomed tenements. The rents collected and paid into the Bank during the year amounted to £709 4s. 3d., being an increase of £216 17s. 8d. over 1904. The arrears of rent for the year amounted to £3 9s. 3d., or 116 penny in the £ of the total rent due. The population of the buildings numbers 305 persons, an increase of 71 over the previous year. They average about 1½ person per room. There were 15 births and 4 deaths. Of the deaths, one was an adult who died of heart disease; three were children, of whom two died of Bronchitis and one was due to premature birth. With the exception of several cases of Whooping Cough, there has been no infectious disease.

#### CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

The cleansing of the streets and removal of ashpit refuse, etc., continue to be efficiently dealt with by the Staff of this Department, under Mr. Summers, whose Report is given on pages 44 and 45. It will be noticed on reference to Table P. that the number of applications to have ashpits emptied during the year was only 50, the lowest on record. The work of the Cleansing Department has never been better administered than at the present time.

The work is hampered, however, by the dropping of manure, led by farmers' carts into the country. There is need of a Bye-Law prohibiting the removal of manure and other noxious matter during the day.

#### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS, 1905.

Barometrical Readings are taken at the Health Office at 9 a.m. daily, and are corrected for temperature, height above sea-level and capillarity.

Readings of the Hygrometer, Maximum and Minimum Thermometers, Earth Thermometers, Rain-gauge and Anemometer are taken at the Mowbray Park daily at 9 a.m.

Table showing the average atmospheric pressure, humidity, and temperature for each month of the year 1905, with the total rainfall for each month.

Dec.	30-126	83.40	45.80	0 1- 80	0:31	W and SW
			45.40	00 28	4.45	
Nov.	- <del> </del>					and E
Oct.	30.00	ot.11	50.50	45.90	3.43	and NW
Sept.	29.942	16.80	060.3	49.00	1.93	w and NW
Aug.	29 992 29-942 30-000 29-664	74.30	64.30	51.60	5.1 5.0 5.1	and N
July.	29.988	65.00	02.69	54.30	1.07	M
June.	30.022	74.60	oS-09	19.50	1.8.0	and NE
May.	30.096	00.01	58.60	43.70	09-0	and W
April.	29.832	01.87	48.50	0 2.7 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2.50	W and NW
Mar.	29.625	09.92	19.80	37.90	<del>-</del>	w and SW
Feb.	30.043	76.50	44.10	35.50	0.71	W and SW
Jan.	30-135	84.50	44.90	$35.1^{\circ}$	0.31	<b>A</b>
	Barometer in inches	Humidity	Maximum Shade Temperature	Minimum Temperature	Amount of Rain in inches	Prevailing Wind

The Rainfall for the year was 20.1 ins., or 0.3 ins. less than in 1904, and 7.1 ins. below the average of the last 10 years. January and December were the driest, November being the wettest month of the year.

# OF THE LADY HEALTH VISITOR.

In the Appendix, at pages 24 to 27, are four Tables dealing with Infantile Mortality in the Borough during the year. They are number  $V_{-}$ , and  $V_{-}$  (A.), (B.), and (C.).

The first has been inserted on the order of the Local Government Board, and gives the deaths from stated causes in weeks and months under one year of age for the Borough of Sunderland.

Tables V. (A.), (B.), and (C.) are inserted to show the Infantile Mortality in each Registration Sub-District.

From Table V. it will be seen that 748 children died under the age of one year, causing a death-rate of 143 for every thousand births. This is the lowest Infantile Mortality figure we have had for 22 years; it is less than that of last year by 22, which means a saving of at least 110 lives. There were 5,042 births, of which 181, or 3.5 per cent., were illegitimate—or, to put it in another way, there were 35 illegitimate births to every 1,000 legitimate births. Illegitimacy has an important bearing on the chances of life of infants, for it is found that in this class the death-rate is very much higher.

The following is the number of the illegitimate births per 1,000 of the total births in each sub-district:—

Sunderland West ...... 35.0 ,, ,,

Sunderland North ...... 24.0 ,,

The following Table shows the number of deaths from the principal diseases, and the total deaths from all causes per 1,000 births:—

District.	Total Deaths from all causes under 1 year per 1000 births	Atrophy.	Diarrhœal Diseases (Diarrhœa, Enteritis, and Gastro- Enteritis).	Premature Birth.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Convulsions.
Sunderland East	159	29	24	16	34	8	13
Sunderland West	114	20	20	13	10	6	6
Sunderland North	165	31	23	24	13	21	$\overline{9}$

Out of the 748 deaths, 133 or more than  $\frac{1}{6}$  died in the first week of life. In Sunderland East about  $\frac{1}{6}$ , in Sunderland West about  $\frac{1}{3}$ , and in Sunderland North about  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the total deaths under 1 year occurred during the first week of life. The majority of these was due to premature birth. The deaths under 1 month in any one district were equal, roughly speaking, to  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the total deaths under 1 year in that district. The principal causes of Infantile Mortality, as shown by Table V., were:—

Atrophy	139	deaths.
Diarrheal Diseases, comprising Diarrhea, Enteritis, and Gastro-Enteritis	120	,,
Bronchitis		,,
Premature Birth	88	,,
Pneumonia	55	,,
Convulsions	51	3 <b>3</b>

Total for principal Diseases 561. = more than 5 of total Deaths under 1 year

Tubercular disease caused 41 deaths, or 5 per cent. of the total deaths under 1 year. The common infectious diseases were responsible for 47 deaths, which were all Measles and Whooping Cough, with the exception of one due to Diphtheria. Many of these deaths are from what may be termed preventible disease. Thus Atrophy with which is classed Debility and Marasmus is often brought about by improper

feeding or from some antenatal cause which should not have existed. Early and improvident marriages are too often the cause of debility in the offspring. The second class, comprising Diarrhœal diseases, causes fearful decimation, especially in the poorer districts. Here again improper feeding is largely responsible; it is not intentional, but from absence of knowledge. I am speaking of what I have seen after 12 years' experience as a Medical Officer under the Poor Law. Much of the Bronchitis which exists is due to improper exposure, and in not attending to the "common cold" which infants so often have. Pneumonia is due to a micro-organism which sets up that disease in infants of low vitality. Convulsions are only symptomatic of some other trouble, gastric, intestinal, brain, etc., and tubercular disease is very often induced by the food and the conditions under which the infant lives.

#### COMMENTS ON THE WORK OF THE LADY HEALTH VISITOR.

The work of this Official largely consists in trying to prevent Infantile Mortality, by the dissemination of the laws of health in the homes where it is most needed. As one result of the Visitor's enquiries it was found that nearly all the infantile deaths occurred in small houses occupied by artisans and labourers. She has been well received, and in many instances has been asked to repeat her visits and to extend them to others. One important item of her work is the advice given to prevent the spread of Consumption in the home and elsewhere. She visits these patients and instructs them and their friends how to disinfect the sputum, pointing out the danger of allowing it to dry, when it would be carried by the air and inhaled by others. By means of this education much good can be done, indeed it is one of the first steps to be taken in order to stamp out the disease. Destruction of expectoration, ventilation by means of the open window, and the application of the laws of general domestic and personal hygiene would go a long way towards preventing Consumption altogether. There are many popular delusions which make it uphill work for the Health Visitor. It is believed, for instance, that in summer Diarrheea is due to dentition, in winter that Bronchitis is also due to this condition.

One of the worst practices, however, is the feeding of children on rusks, arrowroot, bread boiley, and other starchy foods before the salivary secretion is properly formed, that is before the 9th month. The result of this is, that the starchy material which should have been converted into glucose or grape sugar is not so converted, because the active principle of the saliva is not present much before the 9th month, and therefore, food passes into the stomach unchanged and sets up fermentation and subsequent gastro-enteritis with Diarrheea.

Various brands of condensed milk are used as food for infants: these as a rule are not germ-free as was formerly believed: the label also gives no idea of the proportions of condensed milk and water which should be used, and there is too much Saccharine matter in it. After the tin is opened it is often allowed to stand uncovered, frequently in an atmosphere which is an ideal one for favouring the further growth of the germs it contains. Cow's milk is another article of diet, indeed a staple one, which I may appropriately mention under this head. Under the usual conditions of milking it is by no means free from micro-organisms; one cubic centimetre (17 drops) is said to contain from four thousand to four million Bacteria. (See "The Milk Supply of large Towns," page 5, reprinted from the "British Medical Journal," March—May, 1903. Price, 6d., and obtainable from the Office of that Journal.)

As milk frequently contains Bacteria, some species of which are believed on good grounds to cause Diarrheea, it is not surprising that this disorder is so prevalent in hot weather, for a high temperature causes the Bacteria to multiply at a very rapid rate. The Health Visitor not only gives advice on the feeding of infants but impresses on the mother the necessity for care in regard to her own health. In many cases she has been instrumental in persuading people to remove into a brighter and more airy room. The necessity for proper ventilation and the beneficial effects of sunlight are pointed out. Advice is also given, when necessary, as to clothing and general cleanliness. I would again emphasise the necessity there is for the teaching of Elementary Hygiene to the elder girls in our Schools. It this could be done these future mothers would at least start fair at present they are handicapped by the traditions of a bye-gone age. The work of Health Visitors is no doubt excellent, but it is trying to stem the stream while we are doing nothing with the fountain.

PUERPERAL FEVER.—These cases are visited and the cause investigated as far as possible. The Midwife, at the conclusion of the case, has her clothing, bag, instruments, etc., disinfected at the Sanatorium.

Addresses at Mothers' Meetings .- On ten occasions the Visitor has been requested to give addresses at Mothers' Meetings and Guilds on subjects of interest to the mothers in relation to their children. She has been well received, and I have no doubt such plain talks will do good. Cards have been printed, giving instruction on feeding, and the amount of food required at different ages; these have been asked for by several ladies connected with various organisations for women, and have been distributed by them in the homes of the latter. are also distributed by the Health Visitor, who, when she again visits a home, usually finds the card hanging up, and, if necessary, she can explain anything on it that may not have been quite understood. some towns a Public Health Society exists, the object of which is to disseminate knowledge on matters relating to health. These Societies help to form public opinion and aid the work of the Health Department. I know there are ladies and gentlemen in Sunderland who take a very great interest in Sanitary work, and I do not think such a Society here would be anything but beneficial to the town.

The Health Visitor has visited every house where infantile deaths have occurred in the poorer parts of the Borough.

The number of premises inspected after infantile deaths was	524
Visits to premises where children suffered from Infectious Disease	656
Cases of Puerperal Fever investigated	10
Number of visits to Consumptive cases	139
Addresses at Mothers' Meetings	10
Number of re-visits	1252
Visits to houses where children have been born	1227
Visits to houses where children have died under	
1 year	524
Visits to Midwives under the Midwives' Act, 1902	182
Visits to children over 1 year of age	98
Total number of visits	4622

#### EARLIER REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS.

It is very important that the Health Department should be informed of the birth of infants as early as possible. At present a period of six weeks is allowed in which to register births, with the result that in the majority of cases the Health Visitor has no knowledge of births until the infants are 7 weeks old, when a good many of the children born are dead. It would greatly facilitate the prevention of Infantile deaths if births were registered earlier, for the Visitor would then be able to visit the children before improper methods of feeding had been adopted.

#### FEEDING AND CONDITION OF INFANTS.

Of the 1,227 infants visited, the result of enquiries on the method of feeding and the condition of the children was as follows:—

Method of Feeding.	Well	Fairly	Badly
	Nourished.	Nourished.	Nourished.
Nursed	741	78	40
	76	156	1 <b>3</b> 6
Total1227	817	234	176
Percentage Artificially Fed 29.9	9	66	77

# FATALITY OF DIARRHŒA IN REGARD TO THE NUMBER OF ROOMS.

In the one-roomed tenements the diarrhoea fatality was 0.7 per cent.

22	two	21	2.5	11	• •	,,	0.2	٠,
,,	three	,,	,,	15	• •	,,	0.5	,,
	four	• •	9.9	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		0.1	

#### REPORT AS TO MIDWIVES.

There are 36 Midwives registered in Sunderland under the Midwives' Act of 1902. Out of this number 3 only have had Hospital Training; they hold the Licence of the Obstetrical Society and the Certificate of the Central Midwives' Board; they are not in actual practice.

One Midwife has given up practice, so that there are at present only 32 certified women who are practising in the Borough.

Eighteen of these are not educated, and some are quite illiterate, making it impossible for them to keep a register of cases. Information required concerning the case has to be recorded by some member of their family.

Several are in poor circumstances, doing but little Midwifery. The majority have to do their own housework. Nine have bags with washable linings, and the rest have bags with pockets made of washable material. The bags contain clean linen, ligatures, nail brush, carbolised vaseline, carbolic soap, a disinfectant (Creolin, Jeye's Fluid or Condy's Fluid) and scissors. Hardly any other instruments are used. Five understand the use of a thermometer, and four use an enema syringe occasionally.

Dresses and bodices of washable material are worn by all the women.

The majority of them are clean and tidy in their person and surroundings.

As far as can be ascertained their mode of practice is satisfactory.

Four cases of Puerperal Fever have been notified where a Registered Midwife was in attendance, but no blame could be attributed to the Midwife.

The following is the Report of Work performed by the Inspector of Drains and Sanitary fittings of new houses, during the year:—

Number of visits made			3744
	Water.	Chemicals.	Smoke.
Number of drains tested	3089	6	167
Number of tests applied	3168	6	198
Number of certificates sent Surveyor		O	310
Number of cases where it was order concrete foundation			830
Approximate length of drains	laid	26,78	6 feet.

#### CONCLUSION.

I desire to express my thanks to the Chairman and Members of the Health Committee, and to the other Members of the Council, for their unfailing courtesy and assistance in my work.

I wish to acknowledge also the assistance I have at all times received from my fellow Officials in the other Corporation Departments; also for information received from many Medical Officers of Health I tender my sincere thanks.

I am likewise indebted to the Chief Constable, the Clerk to the Guardians, and the Vaccination Officers for information and helpful co-operation. Finally, I desire to acknowledge the loyal support and assistance which I have at all times received from each Member of my Staff, without which the work of the Health Department could not have been efficiently carried out.

#### TABLE A.

The population of the Borough of Sunderland, at the middle of 1905, amounted to 152,659 persons. The distribution of this population among the three Registration Sub-Districts, is shown in the following Table:—

			Population.	Area in Acres.	Density of Population per Acre.
	Sunderland	East	56,463	965	58.5
1	"	West	62,737	1,702	36.6
	>>	North	33,459	729	45.9
	Bore	ough	152,659	3,396	44.9

The following Table shows the age and sex distribution (estimated to the middle of the year):—

TABLE B.

At Ages.	Persons.	Males.	Females.
Under 1 year 1 to 5 years 5 , 10 ,, 10 ,, 15 ,, 15 ,, 20 ,, 20 ,, 25 ,, 25 ,, 30 ,, 30 ,, 35 ,, 35 ,, 40 ,, 40 ,, 45 ,, 45 ,, 50 ,, 50 ,, 55 ,, 55 ,, 60 ,, 60 ,, 65 ,, 65 ,, 70 ,, 70 ,, 75 ,, 75 ,, 80 ,, 80 ,, 85 ,, 85 and upwards	4493 15047 16716 16168 16161 15258 13601 10823 9683 7803 7194 5841 4647 3609 2440 1702 874 473 126	2227 7579 8351 8135 7820 7116 6556 5277 4787 3711 3601 3015 2444 1744 1132 780 398 154 43	2266 7468 8365 8033 8341 8142 7045 5546 4896 4092 3593 2826 2203 1865 1308 922 476 319 83
Totals	152659	74870	77789

The Census population was 146,077; 71,533 being males and 74,494 females. The Census populations of the various Wards were as follows:—

Bishopwearmouth	9,964	Monkwearmouth-Shore	10,709
Bridge	12,944	Pallion	8,560
Central		Park	9,643
Colliery	8,179	Roker	
Deptford		St. Michael's	,
East		Sunderland	9,829
Hendon		Thornhill	,
Monkwearmouth	,	West	2

The number of Marriages registered in the Registration District of Sunderland (which, in addition to the Municipal Area, includes the Townships of Ford, Tunstall, Ryhope, Fulwell, Southwick, and Hylton) during each of the past ten years is as under:—

Vear	M	No. of	Year.	No. of arriages.
		9		O
				/

The Births registered during the year 1905 numbered 5,223, the Birth-rate being 34.2 per 1,000.

The Birth-rates during the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th quarters were 34.6, 34.2, 35.3, and 32.6 respectively.

The Birth-rate in the 76 large towns of England and Wales was 28.2 per 1,000 of the population.

#### TABLE C.

Showing the number of Births of Males and Females, together with the Birth-rates, for the 10 years, 1896 to 1905:—

Year.		Births.		Rate
	М.	F.	Total.	Birth Rate.
1896	2496	2377	4873	35.4
1897	2519	2386	4905	34.9
1898	2562	2515	5077	35.8
1899	2677	2507	5184	36.1
1900	2720	2536	5256	36.3
1901	2588	2691	5279	36.0
1902	2742	2649	5391	35.7
1903	2598	2597	5195	34.5
1904	2654	2540	5194	34.3
1905	2615	2608	5223	34.2

#### DEATHS.

The Deaths registered during the year (including the Deaths in the Borough Asylum) numbered 2,853. The Death-rate per 1,000 is therefore 18.6.

The Death-rates in the quarters during 1905 were as follows:—

1st	quarter-	—Deaths,	746.	Rate,	19.5	per	-1,000.
2nd	,,	> 3	715	,,	18.7		٠,
3rd	,,	,,	712	>>	18.7		,,
4th	,,	• •	680	,,	18.1		,,

The Death-rates in the Registration Sub-Districts of the Borough were as follows:—

Sunderland	East	23·2 per	1,000.
Sunderland	West	15.9	,,
Sunderland	North	19.2	,,

Table D, on the next page shows the Death-rates for 76 Great Towns, as far as the returns are available.

TABLE D.

	Death Rate per 1000 from			Diarrhœa	Infant
Towns.	per 1000 from all causes.	Diph- theria	Enteric Fever.	Mortality per 1000 Births.	Mortality per 1000 Births.
London	15.6	0.12	0.02	26:9	131
Croyden	12.5	0.16	0.03	13.4	95
Willesden	11.6	0.11	0.07	21.3	112
Hornsey	7.6	0.08	0.02	5.1	$6\overline{6}$
Tottenham	12.8	0.16	0.05	13.9	115
West Ham	14.8	0.56	0.10	51.8	153
East Ham	11.7	0.30	0.14	26.6	124
Leyton	10.3	0.13	0.09	19.0	94
Walthamstow	10.8	0.24	0.07	25.0	106
Hastings	12.8	0.03	0.03	9.3	113
Brighton	13.5	0.04	0.02	16.1	101
Portsmouth	16.6	0.34	0.09	30.5	133
Southampton	14.4	0.23	0.09	24.7	132
Bournemouth	12:3	0.24	0.03	8.2	83
Reading	13.4	0.53	0.03	12:5	121
Northampton	12.6	0.15	0.01	21.7	126
Ipswich	14.6	0.16	0.10	17.4	144
Great Yarmouth	15.8	0.04	0.11	22:3	132
Norwich	16.3	0.50	0.07	43.0	174
Plymouth	16.8	0.15	0.07	31.0	135
Devonport	13.9	0 09	0.17	12.1	113
Bristol	14.6	0.16	0.03	13.4	122
Hanley	19.3	0.33	0.06	32.3	195
Burton	11.5	0.13	0.04	11.3	87
Wolverhampton.	15.0	0.18	0.09	44.5	137
Walsall	14.1	0.13	0.06	40.0	141
Handsworth	10.1	0.06	0.03	13.4	80
West Bromwich	16.7	0.10	0.18	$\begin{array}{c} 22.8 \\ 29.3 \end{array}$	146
Birmingham	$\frac{16.2}{9.1}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 0.17 \\ 0.09 \end{bmatrix}$	0.01	6.1	154
King's Norton	13.3	0.02	0.10	13.6	$\begin{array}{c} 89 \\ 137 \end{array}$
Smethwick Aston Manor	13.1	0.09	0.04	42.7	145
	14.6	0.16	0.09	15.8	108
Coventry Leicester	13.3	$\begin{array}{c c} 0.10 \\ 0.05 \end{array}$	0.04	35.4	148
Grimsby	14.8	0.21	0.16	61.0	174
Nottingham	16.5	0.19	0.09	28:3	155
Derby	14.6	0.19	0.07	24.0	151
Stockport	16.7	0.07	0.10	47.9	168
Birkenhead	15.4	0.28	0.05	31.5	127
Wallasey	12.5	0.16	0.14	23.5	98
Liverpool	19.6	0.21	0.10	40.6	153
Bootle	18.2	0.29	0.08	45.8	155
St. Helens	17.1	0.21	0.02	$26.\overline{2}$	134

TABLE D.—Continued.

	Death Rates	Death per 100	Rate 00 from	.Diarrhœa	Infant
Towns.	per 1000 from all causes.	Diph- theria.	Enteric Fever.	Mortality per 1000 Births.	Mortality per 1000 Births.
Andread State of the State of t					
Wigan	18.6	0.08	0.41	47 ()	164
Warrington	17.0	-0.09	0.06	35.5	147
Bolton	15.1	0.10	-0.19	40.3	167
Bury	16.3	0.07	0.19	36.1	147
Manchester	180	0.20	0.09	38.9	157
Salford	16.9	0.36	0.19	38.9	148
Oldham	18:0	0.09	0.08	29:3	150
Rochdale	16.7	0.30	0.02	21:3	133
Burnley	16.6	0.19	0.13	52.1	173
Blackburn	16.2	0.24	0.11	26.6	146
Preston	17:9	0.16	0.16	46.5	154
Barrow-in-					
Furness	14.6	0.12	0.03	10.9	135
Huddersfield	17.0	0.12	0.19	20.0	119
Halifax	14.6	0.26	0 06	13.0	131
Bradford	15.2	0.58	0.08	24.6	144
Leeds	15.2	0.10	0.15	29.6	151
Sheffield	17:0	0.13	0.10	52 0	167
Rotherham	13.7	0.13	0.03	17:3	123
York	14.2	0.10	0.10	31.5	129
Hull	16.3	0.30	0.10	44.0	152
Middlesbrough	21.0	0.39	0.53	30.9	173
Stockton-on-Tees.	17.8	0.27	0.11	15.1	150
West Hartlepool	15.8	0.38	0.10	11.0	146
Sunderland	18 6	0.19	0.50	15.9	143
South Shields	16.1	0.22	0.21	15.1	146
Gateshead	15.2	0.16	0.03	20.8	138
Newcastle-on					
Tyne	16.8	0.19	0.04	18:1	135
Tynemouth	19:3	0.11	0.04	15.2	153
Newport (Mon.)		0.17	0.04	17:5	125
Cardiff	13.4	0.13	0.04	11.0	118
Rhondda	19:1	0.13	0.13	36.9	200
Merthyr Tydfil		0.53	0.19	34.7	193
Swansea	16.7	10.50	0.05	14:3	131

TABLE E.

DEATHS in the four quarters of 1905, compared with those in the four quarters of 1904, from divers causes.

		190	)5.			190	)4.		1905	1904
Diseases.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	1st Quarter.	2nd Quarter.	3rd Quarter.	4th Quarter.	Total. (52 Weeks.)	Total. (52 Weeks.)
Smallpox				1	2					2
Measles	$\frac{\cdots}{2}$	57	37	6	29	18	8	4	102	<b>5</b> 9
Scarlet Fever				i		i	1	î	$  \tilde{1}  $	3
Diphtheria	11	5	8	6	S	7	$\tilde{5}$	7	30	27
Whooping Cough .	26	20	9	3	11	20	16	17	58	64
Enteric Fever	6	7	8	10	9	8	4	12	31	33
Diarrhœa	3	8	96	15	3	6	131	23	122	163
Syphilis	1	3	2	1	3	2	3	3	27	11
Puerperal Fever	4	1.		2		1		1	11 .	2
Alcoholism	1	1		1		1			3	1
Rheumatic Fever	3	2	1	1	1	3	3	5	7	12
Cancer	26	30	30	34	37	29	34	35	120	135
Tabes Mesenterica	9	16	15	9	12	13	13	13	49	51
Tubercular Meningitis	10	. 12	14	16	9	12	$\mathbf{s}$	13	52	42
Phthisis	56	59	49	47	47	58	50	53	211	208
Other Tubercular	90	00	7.7		1,	•70	•,0	01)	121	200
Diseases	15	9	8	15	11	14	8	8	47	41
Premature Birth	26	24	14	24	26	27	16	40	88	109
Old Age	45	23	35	39	37	4.4	26	33	142	140
Diseases of the										1.
Nervous System	86	84	78	81	9.5	76	79	86	332	336
Diseases of the										
Heart	65	54	39	60	76	63	41	58	218	238
Bronchitis	99	73	45	88	88	72	29	121	305	310
Pneumonia and Pleuro Pneumonia	54	48	31	34	50	41	22	49	167	162
Broncho	⊎±	40	01	94	1,00	71	44	79	107	10.
Pneumonia	32	34	11	23	2:2	19	13	44	100	98
Diseases of the	, , , , ,			2.,		. 0	''	J. R.		
Digestive Systen	20	30	42	31	25	33	57	28	133	143
Inflammation of										
the Kidneys and		1								
Bright's Disease	22	10	25	18	26	9	10	18	75	63
Accident	17	28	29	14	21	25	21	27	88	94
Homicide	1			***		1	1	1	1	3
Suicide	2	3	2	3	1	3	1	3	10	8

The Death-rate from the "principal Zymotic Diseases" was 2.31 per 1,000, as compared with 1.88 for the 76 Great Towns in 1905, and 2.40 for Sunderland in 1904.

Tables F. and G. show the cases notified, and the deaths for several years past.

TABLE F.

Cases of Infectious Diseases notified since 1896. (Compulsory Notification began in Sunderland in September, 1885).

Year.	Smallpox.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Continued Fever.	Erysipelas.
1000	1	60-	26		260	÷ .	46	
1896		605		• • •		• •	And you required	P 4 *
1897	3	394	32		203	1	29	
1898	5	726	26	• • •	452	]	<b>5</b> 0	• • •
1899	2	949	19		297	• • •	48	• • •
1900	2	754	33	17	361		32	62
1901		744	71	.5	244	•••	22	98
1902	9	814	56	7	211		19	111
1903	32	758	84	10	121	•••	14	125
1904	34	198	72	2	128		9	117
1905	2	184	159	11	139		6	105
Average	9	612	58	8	235		27	103

TABLE G.

The annexed return shows the **deaths** from infectious diseases for 10 years (1896 to 1905):—

Years.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Whooping Cough.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Continued Fever.	Diarrhœa.
1896		190	28	6	70	5.1			110
1897	• •	138 62	11	5	$\begin{array}{c} 72 \\ 76 \end{array}$	54 36	1	$\frac{1}{2}$	118
1898	1	88	29	11	68	70		2	182
1899		42	40	9	57	51	* * (	6	262
1900		87	39	$\frac{3}{22}$	$\frac{37}{30}$	$\frac{51}{56}$		O	175
1901	• • •	64	45	29		$\frac{30}{43}$		2	150
1902	1	82	25		104			2	254
1902	2			14	48	40	* * *		69
		121	36	31	48	22		• • •	93
1904	2	59	3	27	64	33		• • • •	163
1905		102	1	30	58	31			122

TABLE H.

Showing the cases of Infectious Diseases notified in each District in each Quarter, and the Deaths therefrom in 1905.

	tals.	o'T	\$1 ;	184	35 55		œ :	5.55	31 t-	513
<del>-</del>		4th	0 0		37.		G1 ;	र्म <b>७</b>	4 31	142
Sorough.	ters.	3rd	:::	. 82 :	56 8		* :	चे∞	H :	131
<u></u>	Quarters	2nd	H :	150	42.			31 5	ಣಗ	116
		1st	⊣ :	. <del> </del>	्रा ५			22	বা ব	124
ii.	'spy	o.E	: :	: : 9; :	# ## 1G	•	<del></del>	<b>=</b> 1-	57.5	120
Sunderland North. Sub-District.		4th	: :	5 ;	19:13	· : : :	<del></del>	. <del></del>	51 01	50 FC
nderland Nor Sub-District.	er.	3rd	: :	<u>.</u> 2 :		· : : :	: so :	G :	· - :	921
nder	Quarters	2md	::	9 :	: :: : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : : :			⊙. ⊢	·	25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 25 2
Ž		1st		:= :	: ::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::::		: : :	्रा ५	୍ଦୀ ହା	81-
178	stals.	P.L		: F	60 1.1	: :		112	· 寸	247
Sunderland West Sub-District.		4th		· 57 :	: 22 <del>4</del>			33.77	· 51 :	63
rlan -Dis	ters.	3rd 4th	::	· ಈ :	<del>1</del> 67			.29 .8		67
unde	Quarters.	1st 2nd		: 18:	15.	: : :		<u> </u>	<del></del>	52
30	distribution of the second	1st	:::	· 80 :	÷∞ ≎1	: : :		. 35 ro		65
<i>t.</i>	slab.	0 <b>T</b>	71 :		46	:	: : G1 :		: :21 ⊷	146
d East trict.		4th						च श	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	46
Sunderland Sub-Distri	ters.	1st   2nd   3rd   4th	::	: + :	:00:	•		· + :		24
sund Sub	Quarters.	2nd	H :	: ss :	.9 +	: : :	: : :	च —	:-:	£ 0
12		lst	- :	<u> </u>	: = +	•		:52-	· prod ==1	31.6
			Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	(Cases	(Cases	Cases	Cases
	DISEASES.		Smallpox	Scarlet Fever	Enteric Fever	Typhus Fever	Continued Fever.	Diphtheria and Mein. Croup	Puerperal Fever.	Total

#### THE BOROUGH SANATORIUM FOR INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

During the year 184 cases of Infectious Disease were admitted to the Sanatorium (including two sailors, removed from a ship in the Port). The following Table shows the admissions during the past ten years:—

TABLE I.

	1896	1897	8681	1899	1900	1061	1905	1903	1904	1905
Smallpox	0 4 a	4	6	2	2		10	32	34	2
Measles		4	,							
Scarlet Fever	213	104	188	257	226	183	210	193	94	87
Diphtheria	1	3	1							
Typhus Fever			> • •					• • •		
Enteric and Continued Fever	123	117	238	195	208	144	130	88	92	95
Totals	337	228	433	454	436	327	350	313	219	184

#### ADMISSIONS TO THE SANATORIUM.

Table J., page 43, shows the number of cases of infectious disease which have been notified during the years 1904-5, the number admitted to the Sanatorium, and the percentage of notified cases which have been admitted. It is pleasing to find that the Sanatorium is being more appreciated year by year. In 1904, the number of patients suffering from Scarlet Fever treated at the Institution was 47 per cent. of the total number notified; in 1905 it was 47.3 per cent. We have not admitted so large a percentage of the notified cases since the Sanatorium was opened, the nearest approach being in 1896, when

35 per cent. were admitted. The Sanatorium is a great boon to a large number of households stricken with Scarlet Fever, for in very many cases (indeed, I might say, in nearly all), it is quite impossible to effect isolation at home, and were it not for the existence of the Sanatorium, the bread-winners of many of these homes would be prohibited from working, owing to the risk of spreading infection. As it is, when Scarlet Fever attacks a household and the patient is removed, after disinfection is carried out, the wage-earner can return to work, involving only perhaps the loss of one day's wages. The existence then, of such an Institution means a great saving of money as well as a means of preventing the spread of the disease.

Taking the number of Enteric and Continued Fevers together, I find that out of the total number notified, viz., 145, 64 per cent. were admitted to the Sanatorium. The percentage of the notified cases admitted has been rising steadily for the last ten years. Still, it ought to be higher, and it is a pity that more people do not avail themselves of the advantages to be gained by having these fevers nursed at their own Sanatorium instead of at home. The 93 cases of Enteric and Continued Fever admitted to the Sanatorium during the year, proved after observation, to be as follows:—

Enteric Fever.	Tabes Mesenterica.	General Tuberculosis.	Broncho- pneumonia.	Compression of the brain, due to a fall.	Malignant growth of Sigmoid Flexure.	Colitis.	Total.
87	1	1	1	1	1	1	93

Of these 87 cases of Enteric Fever, 11 died, making a death-rate of 12.6 per cent. of the cases treated at the Sanatorium; while of 52 cases treated at home, 20 died, giving a death-rate of 38.4 per cent. for home-treated cases. It will thus be seen that the fatality of Enteric Fever patients treated at the Sanatorium is very much less than in the case of patients treated at home when suffering from that disease. These figures should need no further comment.

#### ADMINISTRATIVE BLOCK AT THE BOROUGH SANATORIUM.

For some years the amount of sleeping accommodation in the Nurses' Home at the Sanatorium has been quite inadequate, and rooms which were needed for stores, etc., have had to be requisitioned for bedrooms. The Health Committee, therefore, decided to add a Wing, containing 17 bedrooms, with bathrooms and lavatories. This Wing has now been completed, and will be shortly opened for use.

TABLE J.

		1904.		1905.			
	jed.	Admit Hosj	ted to pital.	ied.	Admitted to Hospital.		
Disease.	Cases Notified.	Number.	Percentage of Total Cases Notified.	Cases Notified.	Number:	Percentage of Total Cases Notified.	
Smallpox	34	34	100	2	2	100	
Enteric Fever	128	84	66	139	92	66	
Typhus Fever		• • •	• • •			• • •	
Continued Fever	9	7	78	6	1	6.2	
Scarlet Fever	198	94	47	184	87	7:3	
Diphtheria	72		•••	159	* * *		
Memb. Croup	2	• • •	• • •	11			
Totals	443	219	49.4	501	182	36.3	

The following figures show the death-rate in the Sanatorium for the past ten years:—

1896—Patients admitted, 337, of whom 24 died, or 7·1 per cent.

1897-	**	,,	228,	,,	18	• •	"	7.9	,,
1898	1,	;;	433,	"	40	,,	,,	9.2	;;
1899	,,	,,	454,	,,	36	99	•	7:9	,,
1900	37	73	436,	17	42	22	1)	9.6	"
1901—	,,	,,	327,	17	35	,,	79	10.7	99
1902—	٠,	,,	350,	,,	30	22	• •	8.6	99
1903—	29	99	313,	57	27	17	,,	8.6	99
1904	11	"	219,	,,	22	27	"	10.0	,,,
1905—	,,	,,	182,	11	13	33	11	7:1	11

#### CLEANSING DEPARTMENT.

At the end of the year there were in the Borough about 10,900 houses supplied by water-closets only, about 400 furnished with water-closets and privies and ashpits, and about 500 with water-closets and ash-closets. There were about 5,300 supplied by privies and ashpits, about 5,600 by ash-closets, and about 400 by pan-closets.

There is an increase in the number of inhabited houses, namely, 307.

The number of applications to have ashpits cleansed was 50, as compared with 123 for the previous year.

The last column in Table K. shows what great improvements has been effected in the last five years as compared with previous years.

Return showing the number of Ashpits Cleansed: also Inhabited Houses, etc., for Ten Years (1896-1905).

TABLE K.

Year.	No. of Inhabited Houses.	No. of Ash-pits Cleansed.	No. of Loads of Refuse Removed from Ash- pits, Ash- closets and Bins.	Average No. of Horses Employed Daily.	Applications received at Office to empty Ash-pits.
1896	19,721	162,908	75,129	36	3,159
1897	19,991	195,892	74,553	$37\frac{1}{2}$	1,841
1898	20,229	228,279	74,305	38	1.029
1899	20,639	229,343	74,898	$40\frac{1}{2}$	1,046
1900	21,078	238,860	78,350	$44\frac{1}{2}$	1,130
1901	21,473	241,577	72,886	$44\frac{1}{2}$	939
1902	22,110	243,565	72,584	$43\frac{1}{2}$	426
1903	22,405	245.671	70,487	431	154 .
1904	22,798	253,459	68,036	$42\tfrac{1}{2}$	123
1905	23,105	290,469	68,692	423	50

13,565 loads of street sweepings, and 461 loads of snow also were removed during the year.

The number of tanks of water used for watering paved streets was 11,393.

During the twelve months 45,162 loads of refuse were sent to sea by hopper.

In addition to the loads of refuse referred to in the Table, 57,878 sacks of paper were collected and burnt.

During the year 940 ashpits were specially cleansed prior to their abolition.

### SALE OF FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1875.

Report of the Public Analyst appointed for the County Borough of Sunderland upon the articles analysed by him under the above Act.

## 1.—THE QUARTER ENDED 31st MARCH, 1905.

				,
subr	rticle mitted for alysis.	State whether the sample was submitted to the Analyst by an Officer acting under direction of a Local Authority, under Section 13 of Act, and if so, the name of such Authority.	Result of Analysis: Showing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and, if Adulterated, what were the nature and extent of the Adulteration.	Observations.
Milk		By an Officer acting	Genuine	
Do.		under direction of	Do.	
Do.		the Town Council.	$D_0$ .	
Do.			Do.	
Do.			10.0 per cent. deficiency of	
<b>T</b>		1	milk fat.	
Do.			Genuine	
Do.			Do.	
Do.	• • • • • • • •		Do.	
Do.			Do.	
Do. Do.			Do. Do.	
$D_0$ .			Do.	
Do.			5.0 per cent. deficiency of	
10.			milk fat.	
Do.			Do.	
Do.			10.0 per cent. deficiency of	
			fat and 6:3 per cent.	
			non-fatty solids.	
Do.			Genuine	
Do.			Do.	
Do.			Do.	
Do.			3.3 per cent. deficiency of	
D.			milk fat.	
Do.	• • • • • • • •		16.6 per cent. deficiency of	
Do			milk fat.	
Do. Do.	• • • • • • • •		Genuine. Do.	
Do. Do.			Do. Do.	
170.			<i>D</i> 0.	
		1		

## 1.—QUARTER ENDED MARCH 31st, 1904.

		A CONTRACTOR OF THE PROPERTY O	
	State whether the sample was submitted to the Analyst by an Officer acting under direction of a Local Authority, under Section 13 of Act, and if so, the name of such Authority.	Result of Analysis: Showing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and, if Adulterated, what were the nature and extent of the Adulteration.	Observations.
Butter Do Do Do Do Do Do	By an Officer acting under direction of the Town Council.	Genuine.  Do. Do. Do. Genuine, except that it contains 0.285 per cent. boracic acid. Genuine. Do.	
		-	

Genuine Samples	23
Doubtfully Genuine Samples	1
Non-Genuine Samples	
<u> </u>	30

	v -		
Article submitted for Analysis.	State whether the sample was submitted to the Analyst by an Officer acting under direction of a Local Authority, under Section 13 of Act, and if so, the name of such Authority.	Result of Analysis: Showing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and, if Adulterated, what were the nature and extent of the Adulteration.	Observations.
Cheese Do. Do. Do. Do. Butter Do.	By an Officer acting under direction of the Town Council.	Genuine.  Do.  Do.  Do.  Do.  Do.  Do.  Do.  D	

## 2.—QUARTER ENDED 30th JUNE, 1905.

Article submitted for Analysis.	State whether the sample was submitted to the Analyst by an Officer acting under direction of a Local Authority, under Section 13 of Act, and, if so, the name of such Authority.	Result of Analysis: Showing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and, if Adulterated, what were the nature and extent of the Adulteration.	Observations.
Butter Do	By an Officer acting under direction of	Genuine. Do.	
Do	the Town Council.	Do. Do.	
Do	tito Lower Courings.	Do.	
Do		100 per cent of margarine,	
		containing 0.30 per cent. boracic acid.	
Do		Genuine.	
Do		Do.	
Do		Do.	
Do		Do.	
Do		100 per cent. of margarine,	
		containing 0.24 per cent.	
<b>T</b>		boracic acid.	
Do		100 per cent. of margarine,	
		containing 0.21 per cent.	
		boracic acid.	

Genuine Sa	mpies	* * *	• • • •	• • • •	***	1	45
Non-genuin	e Samp	les.					9

## 3.—QUARTER ENDED 30th SEPTEMBER, 1905.

Article submitted for Analysis.	by an Officer acting under direction of a Local Authority, under Section 13	Result of Analysis: Showing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and, if Adulterated, what were the nature and extent of the Adulteration.	Observations.

No articles were submitted for analysis during the quarter ended 30th September.

## 4.—QUARTER ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1905.

Article submitted for Analysis.	State whether the sample was submitted to the Analyst by an Officer acting under direction of a Local Authority, under Section 13 of Act, and if so, the name of such Authority.	Result of Analysis: Showing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and, if Adulterated, what were the nature and extent of the Adul eration.	Observations.
20 Butter	By an Officer acting under direction of the Town Council.	Genuine.	7 of these taken informally.
1 Do		Doubtful. Containing 0.58 per cent. boracic acid.	Informal.
1 Do		Doubtful. Containing 0.14 per cent. boraeic acid.	
1 Do		Containing 100 per cent. of margarine and 0.24 per cent. boracic acid.	·
2 Oheese		Genuine.	
1 Coffee		Do.	
1 Cocoa		Do.	
2 Pepper		Do.	
3 Lard		Do.	2 of these informal.
1 Yeast		Do.	Informal.
2 Ground Ginger		Do.	Do.
I Mustard:	f-	Do.	Do.
22 Milk		Dο.	1 of these informal.
1 Do		6.6 percent. deticiency of fat	
1 Do		10.0 ,,,	
1 Do		8:3 ,,	
1 Do	c	3.9 3.9 ,,	
1 Do			
		10.0	
1 Do		,, ,,	

## 4.—QUARTER ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1905.—Contd.

Article submitted for Analysis.	State whether the sample was submitted to the Analyst by an Officer acting under direction of a Local Authority, under Section 13 of Act, and if so, the name of such Authority.	Result of Analysis: Showing whether the sample was Genuine or Adulterated, and, if Adulterated, what were the nature and extent of the Adulteration.	Observations
1 Milk 1 Do	By an Officer acting under direction of the Town Council.	16.6 per cent. deficiency of fat	
3 Compound Liquorice Powder		Genuine.	
3 Gregory Powder		Do.	,
3 Paregoric		Do.	
4 Glycerine		Do.	
2 Tincture of Rhubarb		Do.	
2 Prepared Sulphur		Do.	
	Doubtful Samples  Non-Genuine Sample  SUMMA  Genuine Samples exa  Doubtfully Genuine	RY FOR THE YEAR.  amined	2 10

JOHN PATTINSON,
Public Analyst.

# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CHIEF SANITARY REPORT, 1905.

HEALTH OFFICE,

TOWN HALL, SUNDERLAND,

APRIL, 1906.

# TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE HEALTH COMMITTEE.

GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour of submitting to you my Eleventh Annual Report, giving details of the work done by the Sanitary Inspectors' Staff during the year ending December 31st, 1905.

During the year regular inspections of the Borough have been made to the number of 68,228; these include 4,304 visits to Workshops, 1,051 visits to Bakehouses. Dairies and Milkshops, 1,110. Slaughter-houses and Butchers' Shops, 2,773. Dwelling-houses, 14,663. Visits of Inspections re Infectious Diseases, 542. Tenemented House Inspections, 14,660. Common Lodging House Inspections, 1,013. Offensive Trades, 209.

Inspections for the Supervision of Works in progress re abatement of nuisances, 16,154. Consultations and advisory visits with Builders, etc., re work required to abate nuisances, etc., 2,422; and 5,956 visits or calls respecting complaints, or in quest of information, etc.

For details of Inspections see Table I.

Inspections.

SANITARY REPORT, 1905.

Nuisances.

The nuisances discovered during such inspections have been dealt with in accordance with the provisions of the various Health Acts and Bye-Laws in force.

The nuisances discovered were of a varied nature, many were of such a character as to require no structural alterations to procure abatement; or to require the service of a notice; and, in many instances, verbal intimations to the persons responsible was sufficient to bring about the desired effect. (See Table II.)

Complaints.

286 Complaints were received at the Office as to the existence of nuisances. As in past years these are few as compared with the nuisances discovered and dealt with by the Inspectors.

For details see Table III.

Notices.

It was found necessary to issue 9,914 notices under the various Public Health Acts and Bye-Laws and the Factory and Workshops Act for the abatement of nuisances; of this number 7,556 were intimation or preliminary notices, and 1,855 Statutory notices, and 503 were under the Factory and Workshops Act.

It will be observed from Table II. that the principal nuisance arises from privy middens, 1,977 notices being served for this class of nuisance.

The abolition of the insanitary privy middens continues with steady progress, and during the past year 1,922 have been abolished and 1,924 water-closets substituted, and 1,964 ash receptacles provided.

I am pleased to record the willingness of many owners of properties to convert insanitary privy middens to water-closets without any formal notices being served. One owner, on being written to, having his attention drawn to the fact that certain back streets (on to which his property abutted) were about to be paved, at once gave instructions for water-closets being substituted, and this order included the conversion of 19 privy middens to water-closets. And in several instances owners have made

alterations of four and five such conveniences. During SANITARY REPORT, the past year 237 water-closets have thus been provided. 1905.

For details see Table IV.

Amongst other work done in the abatement of nuis- Structural ances were 442 dwelling houses, which underwent general repair, and 5 were provided with new spouts, and 3,173 were cleansed and lime-washed.

work done.

The sanitary conveniences to dwelling houses, and fittings connected therewith (not including conversions of prive middens), which have been re-constructed or repaired, number 845, which include 519 new dustbins, whilst 2,554 house drains have been re-constructed, and 481 repaired.

The yard pavements repaired were 149, whilst 176 yard surfaces were covered with cement concrete. Table V.)

There were 83 cases of overcrowding dealt with, and in each instance the nuisance was abated on the service of notice conjointly upon the occupier and owner.

Overcrowding.

For details see Tables IV. and V.

The clerical work during the past year has been extra heavy, as, in addition to reports, notices and ordinary routine Office Work, the following Correspondence, Circulars, etc., have been sent out:—

Correspondence.

940 Letters were written, 651 Circular Letters were sent out from the Office respecting Notices which had not been complied with.

Circular Letters notifying outbreak of Infectious Diseases in dwelling houses were sent out as follows:—

To the Infirmary, 93.

- Laundries, 1,092.
- Public Libraries, 364.

154 Circular Letters were sent to the Day Schools, and 109 Circulars to the Sunday Schools, giving the Head Teacher in each School a list of the cases of Infectious SANITARY REPORT, 1905 Disease amongst the children attending School, and requesting that children who were residing in houses where cases of Infectious Disease existed should not be allowed to attend School until the houses were declared free from Infection.

89 Books belonging to the Public and Circulating Libraries, which had been exposed to Infection in houses where cases of Infectious Disease existed, were taken possession of by the Inspectors and thoroughly disinfected before being passed on to the Libraries.

In cases of Smallpox all Books are destroyed.

Drain Testing. There has been the usual amount of drain testing during the year, and as a result a very considerable number of drains have been re-constructed and repaired. All such being laid in accordance with the Bye-Laws, 3,619 feet of 4-inch and  $795\frac{1}{2}$  feet of 6-inch being so laid and tested by the Inspectors.

Applications were made by the occupiers of 88 dwelling houses to have the drains and sanitary fittings examined and tested, and more or less serious defects were found in the case of 45 tests. The drains and sanitary fittings were examined and tested in all cases where Enteric Fever or Diphtheria had been notified, or where the patient had been employed, and of 205 tests applied, 44 were found to be defective.

In connection with the above examinations 89 Reports were made, giving full details of the condition of the sanitary fittings, defects, etc., and a detailed Report of the work recommended to be carried out.

Infectious Diseases and Contacts. There has not been during the year so many cases of Infectious Diseases, consequently there were less visits paid; 542 houses being visited, as against 884 last year.

Two cases only of Smallpox have been notified, and these were removed to the Sanatorium, as also 11 Contacts for the purpose of disinfection. These were kept under observation for the regulation period of three weeks, and fortunately no further cases were notified.

There were 178 patients removed to the Sanatorium SANITARY for treatment there. 5,603 Articles of Wearing Apparel, etc., were disinfected by the Steam Disinfector at the Sanatorium. 54 Beds and Mattresses were burned at the request of the owners, or because they could not be disinfected, and 1,670 dwelling rooms were disinfected.

REPORT, 1905.

For details of disinfecting work see Table VII.

There are 643 houses, comprising 3,964 tenements, now on the Register. These are regularly inspected, 14,660 visits having been made. It is very necessary for systematic visits of this class of property, as it is only by constant supervision that anything like cleanliness can be obtained.

Tenemented Houses.

It was found necessary to serve 43 Statutory Notices for overcrowding, all of which were complied with, and 1,318 Notices were served to cleanse and limewash. In 33 cases Statutory Notices were served for filthy rooms, and 35 Notices for choked drains.

27 Summonses were taken out for the fouling of sanitary conveniences, and in all cases fines were inflicted, viz.: -26 were fined 2s. 6d. and costs each, and one was fined 10s.

At the present there are 13 Cow-Byres on the Register, Dairies and with accommodation for 209 Cows.

Cowsheds.

There are at present 503 persons registered for the Sale of Milk under the Dairies, Cow-Sheds and Milkshops Order. During the year, 106 names have been added, and 108 struck off the Register. 1,214 visits have been made during the year.

There is, I think, a very weak point in the above Order, viz.:—That any person wishing to sell milk has only got to make application and be placed on the Register, no matter where the premises are situated or under what conditions the milk may be stored. True, we have a code of Bye-Laws, but these are in my opinion far from being as stringent as they should be with respect to the sale of such an article of consumption as Milk.

SANITARY REPORT, 1905.

In cases where an Infectious Disease had been notified from a Milkshop, etc., the Sale of Milk at these premises was immediately discontinued until the premises were thoroughly disinfected.

Common Lodging Houses.

There are 22 houses on the Register, providing lodging accommodation for 856 lodgers, as against 26 houses accommodating 901 lodgers last year. (See Table VIII.)

The Common Lodging-Houses have been regularly inspected, and found to be in a satisfactory condition, so far as cleanliness and management were concerned.

There are several undesirable premises (structurally) registered as Common Lodging-Houses, which, I think, it will be desirable to discontinue should an opportunity offer.

There were 3 applications for Transfers, in each case the property being old and unsuitable the applications were refused.

One Lodging-House was discontinued on the death of the keeper.

The accommodation of the houses, the licenses of which we refused to be transferred, and the house which was discontinued, provided for 57 lodgers.

One application was made for a new license, this house was intended for a Sailors' Boarding-House. The application was granted, but the house was discontinued in September.

One application was made for additional accommodation of 7 beds. This was granted.

Vans used as Dwellings. These are daily inspected during their periodical visits, to ascertain that no Infectious Disease exists amongst the inmates. The condition of the vans was quite satisfactory, and generally very clean.

Frequent and regular inspections have been made of SANITARY Butchers' Shops and Slaughter Houses; these were found to be in satisfactory condition so far as their general cleanliness was concerned. For the removal of the garbage and manure, properly constructed galvanized iron vessels with close fitting covers will be a great improvement on the class of vessels now in use.

REPORT, 1905.

Slaughter Houses.

The Master Butchers' Association is, I understand, taking steps to meet the requirements of the Health Committee by providing proper vessels for this purpose, and many of the Butchers already have the requisite vessels.

The Offensive Trades in the Borough number 39, all of which have been regularly visited during the year. These establishments are generally conducted satisfactorily, very few complaints being received about them.

Offensive Trades.

In one instance it was found necessary to take out a Summons for permitting garbage and other filth to flow into the sewers, and a fine of £2 and costs was imposed.

It is very desirable that a Series of Bye-Laws should be drawn up and put in force with respect to these trades.

The quantity of Unsound Food dealt with was more than that of last year. (See Table X.) In one case it was found necessary to institute Police Court proceedings for exposing for sale certain unsound food, and also for having sold certain food which was not fit for food, and a penalty of £5 and costs was imposed.

Unsound Food.

The seizures include the whole carcase and all internal organs of 22 animals which were found to be affected with Tuberculosis, in addition the offal of 14 animals was condemned for the same reason. (See Table X.)

There are 202 Factories and 799 Workshops, the Factories and Workshops. latter employing 1,583 males and 1,430 females. (See Tables XI. and XII.)

SANITARY REPORT, 1905.

The Inspector appointed under the above Act has made 8,117 Inspections, and 503 Notices have been served. (See Tables XIII. and XIV.)

It will be observed that 19 Notices were served to provide New Sanitary Conveniences for Workshops or Factories.

During the year 16 water-closets and 1 urinal have been provided for Workshops and Factories.

Shop Hours Act.

Frequent visits of inspection and enquiry are made, in order to enforce the requirements of this Act.

84 employers have forwarded to the Health Office lists bearing the names and addresses of 256 males and female outworkers.

The majority of these outworkers are engaged in the tailoring trade, the work being done at their own homes.

An inspection of these premises shows that the conditions under which they work, with regard to light, ventilation, and cleanliness, are fairly satisfactory.

In 45 Factories or Workshops an Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901, as required by Section 128, was not displayed. These cases were reported to H.M. Inspector of Factories.

Bakehouses.

There are 156 Bakers and Confectioners on the Register, and these have been regularly visited, 1,040 inspections having been made, and every care is taken to ensure cleanliness.

Food and Drugs.

Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 164 Samples were submitted to the Public Analyst. 139 of these were certified to be genuine, and 25 to be adulterated. (See Table XV.)

Under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 15 Summonses were issued, and fines were inflicted in 4 cases and 3 were dismissed.

There were 9 Summonses issued for the Sale of Milk SANITARY which was below the standard fixed by the Board of Agriculture, varying from 3.3 per cent. to 16.6 per cent. deficient in milk fat, and in each instance the Magistrates dismissed the case.

REPORT, 1905.

With respect to the 62 Samples of Milk purchased and submitted for analysis, 15 were certified to be adulterated, being 24 per cent., as against 17.7 per cent. of the samples purchased in 1904, and 11.8 per cent. of the samples purchased in 1903.

Evidently something more definite should be done by the Board of Agriculture with respect to the fixing of a standard for Milk. There is little doubt but that a uniform Milk can be obtained, and one which on the average would be well above the standard of 3.0 per cent. of milk fat, and 8.5 per cent. of solids other than milk fat if the Farmers would resort to the practice of equal periods of milking.

Of the 25 adulterated samples purchased, 10 were samples of butter. 4 of these were Informal samples, i.e., samples which were purchased by some person other than an Inspector with a view of ascertaining the practice of the particular trader in vending his goods; Formal samples being afterwards purchased, and as shewn by results this course was quite justified.

I consider that the sale of milk should be restricted to Confectioners' shops and properly-equipped Dairies. When we consider that the majority of registered milkshops consist of small retail dealers who deal in all kinds of odds and ends, including coals, firewood, vegetables, kippers, and the like, many of which have living rooms communicating direct with the shop, it must be admitted that this class of premises are not troubled with overcleanliness, and particles of dust are anything but scarce. In such shops the milk usually stands in a vessel on the counter, and, as a rule, this vessel remains uncovered

SANITARY until the Inspector calls and attention is drawn to this. REPORT, 1905. The excuse, "we forgot to put the cover on," is usually made.

Under the circumstances it is easily conceivable how particles of dust laden with the germs of Consumption or other Infectious Disease may find their way into the milk, and be a source of spreading such diseases.

Summonses were taken out in 6 cases, and 4 convictions were obtained. One case was dismissed owing to the summons being taken out against the wrong party (the firm in the meantime being converted into a Limited Company), and in one case the defendant absconded before the summons could be served.

Magisterial Proceedings.

It was found necessary to report to the Health Committee that 214 persons had failed to comply with the Notices served upon them requiring the abatement of nuisances, and the Committee gave instructions for summonses to be issued. After communicating this fact to the persons responsible, 185 were complied with, without further action, but in the remaining 29 cases, summonses were issued.

For details see Table XVI.

Notices were sent to the Police, from time to time, of nuisances arising from offensive liquids leaking from ashpits on to the streets, and from filth being thrown on the street pavements and catchpits. Summonses were taken out, and the following cases were dealt with:—

For allowing offensive matter to flow from ashpits, 1 fined 5s. and costs.

For throwing with on to street eatchpit, 1 fined 1s.

It was found necessary to issue 74 Summonses for various offences under the Public Health Act.

In 8 cases Orders were made to abate nuisances in the SANITARY REPORT, 1905.

In 24 cases the Summonses were withdrawn on the nuisance being abated and on payment of costs.

Summonses were taken out against 32 occupiers, 27 of whom were convicted, with fines ranging from 10s. each to 2s. 6d. each, and 5 were withdrawn.

In conclusion, I have very great pleasure in recording the very hearty co-operation which I have received from each Member of the Health Office; and especially to Mr. J. S. Watson, Deputy-Inspector of Nuisances.

TABLE I. Showing Visits made by each Inspector.

Sauthing 4				-	,				
INSPECTIONS.	No. 1 District.	No. 2 District.	No. 3 Distruct.	No. 4 District.	No. 5 District.	No. 6 District.	Workshops Inspector.	East End District.	Totals.
Inspections of Wokshops, &c.:— Factories and Workshops Shop Hours Act: "Inquiries" Out-Workers and Employers of	3		11				4080 394		4304 394
Out-Workers Bake Houses Workplace Cowsheds	3	  104					597 1048 128		597 1051 128 104
Dairies and Milk Shops	61	 2630 496		27	164	44 45 35			2773 613
Appointments and Advisory Visits VISITS TO DWELLING HOUSES:— Dwelling Houses		$\frac{569}{3062}$	81	817 2353	480	182		8	2422 14663
Dwelling Houses, re Infectious Diseases  Dwelling Houses, re Smallpox Contacts	108		8	182 87	96 29		9	40	542 166
Tenemented Houses		1269 806 1569		1232  2368	1953  2529	23		86	14660 1013 16154
Calls made, &c	2021	620	577			990 9 	149 75	1337 51	5956
&c.:— Tripe and Skin Preparers, &c Fried Fish Shops	11	127	•••	• • •	, 9	2 5	86		135 25
Marine Stores Stables, Mews, &c. Fish Curers Chemical Paint Works	4	30 	8			7	89  11 24	48,	93 19 11 24
Other Visits				92			828	1000	921
Total Inspections	8427	11282	3831	7398	10713	7855	8117	10605	68228

TABLE II.
SUMMARY OF NOTICES for the Abatement of Nuisances served during 1904.

	Prelin	ninary.	Stati	itory.	rk- ps etor	
Nature of Notice.	Owner.	Occupier	Owner.	Occupier	Sho Sho Insp'	Totals
To Cleanse Premises		$\begin{array}{c} 60 \\ 255 \end{array}$		33 98	•••	$\begin{array}{c} 93 \\ 353 \end{array}$
,, Drains	313	4	96	5	,	418
,, Water-Closets	$\frac{450}{1258}$	24	117 715.	21		$\begin{array}{c} 612 \\ 1977 \end{array}$
" Yard Pavements	217		74	i		292
" Dilapidated Houses	$\begin{array}{c} 255 \\ 367 \end{array}$		85 <b>6</b> 9			$\begin{array}{c} 340 \\ 436 \end{array}$
,, Defective Spouts, &c	907 ]	18		3		22
" Overcrowding	47.	48	24	29	,	• 148
" Manure and Refuse	31 44	<b>3</b> 2	$\frac{9}{12}$	$\frac{20}{1}$	* *	$egin{array}{ccc} 92 \ 57 \ \end{array}$
To Limewash Dwelling Houses	£ # *	3930		443		4373
" " " Yards and Passages … " Uleanse or Limewash	198		. , , , , ,		$\frac{1}{90}$	$\begin{array}{c} 198 \\ 90 \end{array}$
" Provide Conveniences					17	17
"Workshop Roof Defective				,	$\frac{1}{9}$	$egin{array}{c} 1 \\ 9 \end{array}$
,, Limewash Conveniences, Repair Conveniences			• • • • -		10	10
,, ,, Defective Drains, Provide Suitable or Sufficient	• • •				5	5
Conveniences			•••		2	$\frac{2}{1}$
", Cleanse Bakehouses, Repair ",		- :	• • •		11	11 10
, Cleanse Milkshops			• • •		1	1
" Limewash Restaurant Kitchens " Cease to use Milkshops as Oil	,		•••		8	8
Stores					10	10
,, Abate Overcrowding, Remove Accumulation of Rubbish	• • •	• •		* * *	3	3
, Register for Sale of Milk	• • •			***	132	132
" Provide Lists of Outworkers					61	61
,. Display Shop Hours Act					$\frac{16}{30}$	$\frac{16}{30}$
Failure to Display Abstract, etc., Reported to H.M. Inspector of			•••			1
Factories	• • •			. • •	45	45
Reports to Borough Surveyor Other Reports.					14 25	14 25
Totals	3181	4375	1201	654	503	9914

TABLE III.

COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AT THE HEALTH OFFICE,

and attended to during the year 1905.

NATURE OF COMPLAINTS.	Totals.
Smoke Nuisance	2
Overcrowding Damp and Dilapidated Houses	4
Defective Roofs and Spouts Dirty Yards, Rooms, &c.	15 14
Defective Yards Foul and Defective Water Closets	49
Defective Privy Middens *Defective Drains	78 78
Animals kept in such a state as to be a nuisance  Accumulation of Offensive Refuse	3 7
Houses without a proper supply of Water Other Nuisances	80
Total	286

<sup>\* 19</sup> of these were requests to test drains, not actual complaints.

TABLE IV.
Showing Notices served in each District.

	No. 1 District.	No. 2 District.	No. 3 District.	No. 4 District.	No. 5 District.	No. 6 District.	East End District.	Workshops' Inspector.	Totals.
To Cleanse Premises	7		1	7	44	1	33	•••	93
To Cleanse Premises after Infectious Disease	50		64	107	28	98	6	•••	353
To abate Nuisance arising from:—									
Drains	102	96	7	76					418
Water-Closets	156	123		48	49			* * *	612
Privies and Ashpits	$\begin{array}{ c c }\hline 344\\90\\ \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 398 \\ 72 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 196 \\ 9 \end{array}$		$\begin{array}{c c} 259 \\ \hline 41 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 310 \\ 61 \end{array}$	$\begin{array}{c} 19 \\ 6 \end{array}$	• • •	1977 292
Yard Pavements Dilapidated Houses	64	$\frac{72}{94}$	3		44		55	• • •	340
Defective Spouts, &c	1 1	55				-			436
Animals and Fowls	1	14		4			3		22
Overcrowding	22	64		8	9	2	43		148
Manure and Refuse	17	37	6			$\frac{2}{2}$	16		92
Other Nuisances		•••	2	_	1046	24	2	• • •	57
To Lime-Wash Dwelling Houses		• • •	•••	594	1046	1	1318 198	• • •	4373 198
,, Yards and Passages, Cleanse or Limewash	•••	• • •	• • •				190	90	
" provide Conveniences				• • •				17	17
, Workshop Roof Defective								1	j,
,, Limewash Conveniences					, , ,		• • •	9	
, Repair Conveniences		• • •		• • •			•••	10	
" Repair Defective Drains	•••			• • •		•••	•••	5	5
" Provide suitable or sufficient Con-									0
veniences	!	• • •	•••		• • •	•••	• • •	$\begin{array}{c} 2\\11\end{array}$	$\frac{2}{11}$
,, Cleanse Bakehouses, Repair Bakehouses	• • • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •		•••	10	10
", Cleanse Milkshops			•	• • •	• •		• • •	]	1
"Limewash Restaurant Kitchens				• • •				8	8
" Cease to use Milkshop as Oil Stores …					•••		• • •	10	10
" Abate Overcrowding, Remove Accumulation of Rubbish								3	3
,, Remove Accumulation of Rubbish	• • • •	• • •						3	3
,, Register for Sale of Milk	(	• • •	•••	•••	• • •		•••	132	1
" Provide Lists of Outworkers, Display Shop Hours Act	•••	•••	• • •	• • •	* * *	,	•••	$\begin{array}{c} 61 \\ 16 \end{array}$	61 16
Infringement of Margarine Act						• • •	•••	30	1
Failure to display Abstract, etc., Reported			•••	• • •				,,0	00
to H.M. Inspector of Factories	• • • •							45	45
Reports to Borough Surveyor			• • •					14	(
Other Reports		• • •						25	25
Totals	1953	953	300	1515	1617	1103	1970	503	9914

## TABLE V.

## STRUCTURAL WORK DONE.

Drains :	1	Dwelling Houses:
Repaired	481	Generally repaired 286
Reconstructed	2554	
	≟UU±	Spouts
Privies and Ashpits:—	pur I	
Repaired	7	Overcrowding abated 83
Abolished	1922	Baths, Sinks, lavatory,
W.C. and Bin provided	1964	etc 56
W.C.'s and Urinals:—		Unsound Food:—
New ones provided	44	Meat (beef), 24 carcases
Repaired or recon-		and organs and 17 sets
structed	326	of organs.
Lighted or ventilated	$\overline{2}$	Fish, 4 seizures.
Ashpits (Dust Bins:—		Poultry, 6 seizures.
Repaired	4	Food and Drugs Act :-
New Bins provided	519	Samples purchased for
Yard Pavements:		analysis 164
Repaired	149	,
Reconstructed	176	

TABLE VI.

DRAIN TESTING.

	-Nat	ure of '	Test.			
	Water.	Chemi- cal.	Smoke.	Total.	Defective.	
Drains Tested on Complaint	18	22	48	88	45	
on Sugnicion of Nuisance		60	10	79	48	
after Infectious Disease to ascertain if work in pro-	1	168	18	205	44	
gress was satisfactory	2759	20	49	2828	255	
Drains Retested	403	5	7	415	47	
Totals	3208	275	132	3615	419	

TABLE VII.
DISINFECTING.

Articles.	Disinfected.	Burned.	${f Rooms}.$	No.
Beds. Mattresses Blankets Pillows Quilts Bolsters Sheets Carpets Shawls Sundries	512 457 846 1103 749 364 556 165 108 743	18 36  		
Totals	5603	54	Total	1670

## REGISTERED COMMON LODGING HOUSES.

#### TABLE VIII.

LOCALITY OF HOUSE.	No. of Rooms.	No. of Lodgers.	No. of Single Beds.	No. of Double Beds.	No. of Beds under the Registered Accommo- dation.
5, Cumberland Street. 4 and 5, Bedford Street. 3 and 4, Charles Street 33, Number's Garth 41, 42, and 43, Spring Garden Lane 38, Spring Garden Lane 6, Maud's Lane 1, Horn's Lane 10, Church Street East 35, Lombard Street 2, Queen Street East 2, Arras Lane 3, Mill Street 13, Havelock Street 3 and 4, Queen Street East 14 and 15, George Street East 11, Grey Street 29, High Street East 170, High Street East 29, Warren Street 10, Old Grey Street 195½, High Street East	12 12 5 12 8 6 8 9 8 7 8 8 8 6 18 14 8 2 5	43 78 37 14 41 21 38 36 36 18 47 64 22 20 51 53 83 112 5 9 13 15	43 67 37 5 19 3 34 36 36 10 21 40 2 6 46 53 83 112 3 4 13	$     \begin{array}{c}                                     $	3 - 1 2 - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -
Totals	187	856	691	81	12

## APPLICATION FOR NEW LICENSE:—

77, High Street EastGra	nted.
APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER OF LICENSE:-	
39, Outram Street	fused.
APPLICATION FOR ADDITIONAL ACCOMMODATION:	

10, Church Street East .......Granted,

### TABLE IX.

### OFFENSIVE TRADES.

The Offensive Trades carried on in the Town are as follows:—

Gut Scraping Houses	2
Tallow Melting Works	l
Marine Store Dealers 17	7
Fish Curing Houses	3
Chemical Works	1
Tripe Preparers	
	2
Oil and Grease Works	_
Paint Works	
	-
Total 39	)

# TABLE X. TABLE OF FOOD CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED.

NATURE OF FOOD SEIZED.	Quan	tity.
MEAT.		
Beef	12,502	lbs.
Pork	383	lbs.
Lungs	3	sets
Organs of Animals	14	sets
Rabbits (decomposed)	71	
FISH.		
Haddocks	28	lbs.
Prawns	$36\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Skate	506	lbs.
FOWLS.		
Turkey	$8\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.
Goose	5	lbs.
Chickens	$6\frac{1}{2}$	lbs.

TABLE X1.
Showing the Number of Registered Factories in the Borough.

H' A CMAD TES	No. of ctories.	14 4 CVPA D 1 LSC	No. of ctories.
Ale Bottlers Bakers Bicycle Makers Bookbinders Boot and Shoe Makers Bottle Maker Box Maker Brass Founders Blacksmith Brewers Brick Makers Brush Maker Cabinet Makers Candle Maker Carriage Builders Cattle Spice Maker Cement Manufacturer Compass Makers Dyer Engineers File Maker Finings Manufacturer	Joiners Laundr Millers Minera Model Mouldi Mouldi Organ Paint M Paper I Potter Plumbe Preserv Printer Rope M Sail and Sculpto Shipbui Shipbui Steerin Stockin I Stone I Timber	l Water Manufacturers Maker ng Mills Builder Manufacturers Bag Maker  re Makers s Ianufacturers d Flag Maker r ilders and Repairers. Lamp Makers g Wheel Maker g Knitter Dressers. Sawyers	23 7 5 1 1 1 2 1 1 1 2 2 4 1 1 6 2 1 1 3 4
Galvanizer	l Whitin Window	o Manufacturer g Manufacturer v Blind Maker  Turners	
	96		106

TABLE XII.

Showing the Number of Registered Workshops, Nature of Trades,

and Number of Employees.

	of		m-		Jo	En	n- ving.
Trades.	Number each.	Males.	Females.	Trades.	Number each.	Males.	Females.
Ale Bottlers Artificial Stone Makers Auctioneer Bacon Washers Bakers and Confectioners. Bicycle Makers Blacksmiths Block and Mast Makers Boat Builders Botanical Brewer Bottle Exchange Boot and Shoe Makers Brush Makers Cab Proprietors Cabinet Makers Cartwrights Carvers and Gilders Cement Works Clogger Coopers Coppersmiths Disinfectant Maker Drysalter Electrical Engineer Engravers Fish Curers French Polishers Grease and Varnish Maker Gut Scrapers Gun Maker Harness Makers Haulage Contractor Joiners Malting Marine Stores Mattress Makers	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 156 \\ 12 \\ 30 \\ 2 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 163 \\ 3 \\ 2 \\ 31 \\ 8 \\ 3 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 37 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 10 \\ 17 \\ 10 \\ 17 \\ 10 \\ 17 \\ 10 \\ 10$	13 20 90 23 96 5 23 4 128 7 108 32 8 5 15 3 3 3 7 5 16 4 6 2 38 239 38	9 195 20	Metal Broker Milliners and Dressmakers Model Wakers Motor Repairer Painters Paper Bag Maker Pattern Maker Photographers Picture Frame Makers Pipe Makers Pipe Makers Plumbers Potter Restaurant Kitchens Salt Packers Sculptors Ship Chaudler Sign Writers Skin Gleaner Skin Warehouses Slaters Slipper Maker Stocking Knitters Sugar Boiler Tailors Tent Maker Tinsmiths Toy Maker Tripe Preparers Umbrella Maker Upholsterers Watchmakers Weighing Machine Maker Wharfinger Window Blind Maker Wire Worker	$\begin{array}{c} 4 \\ 1 \\ 4 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 8 \\ 1 \\ 2 \\ 27 \\ 1 \\ 34 \\ 35 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 22 \\ 1 \\ 5 \\ 1 \\ 11 \\ 10 \\ 16 \\ 9 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 10 \\ 1 \\ 6 \\ 9 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1 \\ 1$	$\begin{array}{c} \dots \\ 5 \\ 10 \\ 2 \\ \dots \\ 3 \\ 15 \\ 21 \\ 17 \\ \dots \\ 149 \\ \dots \\ 18 \\ \dots \\ 9 \\ 4 \\ 5 \\ \dots \\ 1 \\ 277 \\ 12 \\ 20 \\ 1 \\ 17 \\ 2 \\ 19 \\ 19 \\ 4 \\ \dots \\ 2 \\ 2 \\ \end{array}$	913   6   8    6 1 144 2  6 1 19  1
	446	947	314		353	635	1116

## TABLE XIII.

#### FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

The following work has been performed by the Inspector appointed for this purpose.

		 =
Factories		834
Workshops		3456
Workplaces		128
Outworkers		571
Outworkers, Employers of	f	26
Bakehouses		1048
Milkshops		596
Dwelling-houses-Infecti	ous Diseases	 9
Dwelling-houses—Enquir	ies:	 3
Shop Hours Act—Enquir	ies	 394
Restaurants, Kitchens		 75
Food and Drugs Act		 149
Other Visits		 828

### TABLE XIV.

## NOTICES (WORKSHOPS, &c.)

90
17
1 /
1
9
10
5
2
11
10
1
8
10
3
3
.32
61
16
30
45
14
25
03

## TABLE XV. ANALYSIS OF FOOD AND DRUGS.

5 do.	J	Articles Analysed.	No. Analysed.		Adult- erated.	ŀ	Extent of	Adultera	tion.	Result of Proceedings.
Solids		<b>M</b> ilk	62	47	15					
Butter						5	do.	do. def. in no		_
Butter	Ĭ					10	do		llz fat	Dismissed
Butter	1								ik iau	
Butter	1									
Butter	1								• • •	Cautioned
Butter	I								• • •	Dismissed
Butter	1								• • •	do.
Butter 66 56 10  Butter 66 66 67  Cautioned Dismissed do.	Ų								• • •	Diamiggad
Butter 66 56 10  Butter 66 66 66 10  Butter 66 66 67  Yeast 1 1 1 Coffee 1 1 1 Cooca 1 1 1 White Pepper 2 2 2 Ground Ginger 2 2 2 Mustard 1 1 Compound Licquorice Powder 3 3 3 Gregory Powder 4 4 4 Tincture of Rhubarb 2 2 2	ě								• • •	
Butter 66 56 10	İ								• • •	
Butter						3				Dismissed
100   do.   Margarine   Informal sample   100   do.   do.		Description	0.0			13.3	do.	do.	• • •	do.
100   do.   do.		Butter	66	56	10	100	do.	Margarine	e	
100   do.   do.   Defendant absconder   100   do.   do.   do.   £1 & cost   100   do.   do.   do.   £1 do.   £2 do.   100   do.   do.   do.   & £5 do.   100   do.   do.   do.   do.     Lard   do.   do.   do.   do.   Informal   sample   do.   do.   do.   Informal   sample   do.	ĺ					100	do.	do.		do.
100   do.   do.   £1 & cost										
Lard						100	do.	do.		
Lard						100	d.	do		
Lard									* * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * * *	
Lard 5 5 5 Cheese 6 6 6 Yeast 1 1 Coffee 1 1 White Pepper 2 2 Ground Ginger 2 2 Mustard 1 1 Compound Licquorice Powder 3 3 Gregory Powder 3 3 Paregoric 3 3 Glycerine 4 4 Tincture of Rhubarb 2 2	-					I .				
Lard 5 5 5 Cheese 6 6 6 Yeast 1 1 Coffee 1 1 1 White Pepper 2 2 Ground Ginger 2 2 Mustard 1 1 Compound Licquorice Powder 3 3 Gregory Powder 3 3 Paregoric 3 3 Glycerine 4 4 Tincture of Rhubarb 2 2						ı				
Lard 5 5 5 Cheese 6 6 6 Yeast 1 1 Coffee 1 1 Cocoa 1 1 White Pepper 2 2 Ground Ginger 2 2 Mustard 1 1 Compound Licquorice Powder 3 3 Gregory Powder 3 3 Paregoric 3 3 Glycerine 4 4 Tincture of Rhubarb 2 2						100	do.	do.		
Lard       5       5         Cheese       6       6         Yeast       1       1         Coffee       1       1         Cocoa       1       1         White Pepper       2       2         Ground Ginger       2       2         Mustard       1       1         Compound Licquorice       1       1         Powder       3       3         Gregory Powder       3       3         Paregoric       3       3         Glycerine       4       4         Tincture of Rhubarb       2       2	ı					100	1	1		sample
Cheese       6       6         Yeast       1       1         Coffee       1       1         Cocoa       1       1         White Pepper       2       2         Ground Ginger       2       2         Mustard       1       1         Compound Licquorice       1       1         Powder       3       3         Gregory Powder       3       3         Paregoric       3       3         Glycerine       4       4         Tincture of Rhubarb       2       2	ı	Land	5	E		100	do.	do.		Disinissed
Yeast       1       1         Coffee       1       1         Cocoa       1       1         White Pepper       2       2         Ground Ginger       2       2         Mustard       1       1         Compound Licquorice       1       1         Powder       3       3         Gregory Powder       3       3         Paregoric       3       3         Glycerine       4       4         Tincture of Rhubarb       2       2										
Coffee       1       1         Cocoa       1       1         White Pepper       2       2         Ground Ginger       2       2         Mustard       1       1         Compound Licquorice       3       3         Powder       3       3         Gregory Powder       3       3         Paregoric       3       3         Glycerine       4       4         Tincture of Rhubarb       2       2	1			_						
White Pepper       2       2         Ground Ginger       2       2         Mustard       1       1         Compound Licquorice       1       1         Powder       3       3         Gregory Powder       3       3         Paregoric       3       3         Glycerine       4       4         Tincture of Rhubarb       2       2	1			_						
Mustard       1       1         Compound Licquorice       3       3         Powder       3       3         Gregory Powder       3       3         Paregoric       3       3         Glycerine       4       4         Tincture of Rhubarb       2       2	-									
Mustard       1       1         Compound Licquorice       3       3         Powder       3       3         Gregory Powder       3       3         Paregoric       3       3         Glycerine       4       4         Tincture of Rhubarb       2       2			2							
Compound Licquorice         3           Powder         3           Gregory Powder         3           Paregoric         3           Glycerine         4           Tincture of Rhubarb         2		Ground Ginger								
Powder       3       3         Gregory Powder       3       3         Paregoric       3       3         Glycerine       4       4         Tincture of Rhubarb       2       2		Compound Lieguories	1	1						
Gregory Powder       3       3         Paregoric       3       3         Glycerine		Powder	3	3						
Paregoric       3       3         Glycerine       4       4         Tincture of Rhubarb       2       2	1	Gregory Powder	3	3						
Tincture of Rhubarb 2 2		Paregoric								
	1	Glycerine							3	
Freemonaten Onnonna 7 7 7	1	Precipitated Sulphur	$\frac{2}{2}$	$\frac{2}{2}$						
L'Icorpioated building 2 2	1	Trecipitated Sulpitat				 				
Totals 164   139   25	1	Totals	164	139	25					

<sup>(</sup>A.) This sample was purchased from a retail dealer, and on his informing me as to the source of his supply I arranged for a sample being taken from the farmer as the milk was being delivered to the retail dealer. The result of this is shewn by the sample taken which the Public Analyst certified to be 10 per cent. deficient in milk fat and 6.3 per cent. deficient in ron-fatty solids. The case against the farmer was dismissed by the Justices.

R ,

TABLE XVI.

MAGISTERIAL PROCEEDINGS.

Particulars of Complaints.	No.	How disposed of.		nalt	
Accumulation of offensive matter	3	2 withdrawn, 1 abatement order	0	13	0
Privies and ashpits out of repair	11	7 withdrawn, 4 abatement orders	2	16	0
Yard pavement defective	2	1 withdrawn, 1 abatement order	0	13	0
Drains out of repair	8	2 abasement orders, 6 withdrawn	2	2	0
Overcrowding	2	2 withdrawn	0	8	0
Offensive matter flowing into sewers	1	Fined £2 and costs	2	0	()
Foul and defective waterclosets	32	26 fined 2s. 6d. each, 5 withdrawn, 1 fined 10s. and costs	.1	15	Ω
Selling goose and exposing chickens unfit for food	1	Fined £5 and costs		0	
Keeping lodging-houses without being registered	2	1 fined £2 and costs, 1 fined £4 and costs	6	0	0
Sewage being dlscharged on toland	1	Withdrawn	0	4	0
Milk adulteration	9	9 dismissed on payment of costs			
Butter adulteration	4	1 fined £5 and costs, 1 fined £20 and cests	25	()	0,
Margarine exposed for sale with- out being properly labelled	2	2 fined £1 and costs		0	0,
Watercloset out of repair	1	withdrawn	0	4	0
Refusing to pay for work done by Corporation	1	Withdrawn	0		0
Total	80	£	51	19	0

1 am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient Servant,

JOHN PENNOCK,

Inspector of Nuisances

Health Office, April, 1906.

## APPENDIX.

# VITAL & SANITARY STATISTICS,

INCLUDING THE

NEW TABLES REQUIRED BY THE LOCAL COVERNMENT BOARD.



TOGETHER WITH

ABSTRACTS FOR 10 YEARS, 1896-1905.

#### TABLE I.

Showing the Population, Inhabited Houses, Marriages, Births, and Deaths for the year 1905, and 10 years preceding.

GROSS NUMBERS.

The Year.	Estimated Population.	No. of Inhabited Houses.	Marriages.	Registered Births.	Registered Deaths.	Deaths in Public Institu- tions.
1905	152,659	23,105	1,572	5,223	2,853	435
1895	137,620	19,482	1,368	4,819	2,990	356
1896‡	139,055	19,721	1,519	4,873	2,784	322
1897+	140,505	19,991	1,590	4,905	2,777	313
1898	141,970	20,229	1,754	5,077	3,236	377
1899	143,450	20,639	1,630	5,184	3,113	462
1900	144,945	21,078	1,623	5,256	3,147	405
1901	146,456	21,473	1,625	5,279	3,123	401
1902‡	147,983	22,110	1,550	5,391	2,914	456
1903	149,526	22,405	1,457	5,195	2,970	481
1904	151,093	22,795	1,545	5,194	2,935	464
Average of 10 Years, 1894-03.	143,860	20,993	1,566	5,117	2,999	404

#### NOTES.

- 1.—Population at Census, 1901=146,077.
- 2 -Average Number of Persons in each House at Census, 1901 = 6.8.
- 3.—Area of Borough in Acres—3,396, exclusive of tidal water and foreshore, but including the docks.
- 4.—Average Number of Persons living on each acre at Census, 1901=43.0.
- 5.—The Marriages refer to the Registration District of Sunderland, which, in addition to the Municipal area, includes the townships of Ford. Tunstall, Ryhope, Fulwell, Southwick, and Hylton.

For Statistical purposes the Registrar General estimates the Population to the middle of the year, on the basis of rate of increase ruling between the two preceding census periods. The estimate of population may be checked to a certain extent by the known number of inhabited houses, and by the average number of inmates per house, as ascertained at the preceding census.

<sup>‡</sup> In these years there were 53 weeks, therefore, in calculating annual rates from the figures given or the population, care should be taken to add a fifty-second part to them to get the true ratios.

<sup>†</sup> In the year 1897 the deaths occurring in the Borough Asylum were included amongst the total deaths for the first time.

TABLE II.

Showing the ANNUAL BIRTH and DEATH-RATES, DEATH-RATES OF CHILDREN, proportion of DEATHS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS in 1000 Deaths for the year 1905 and 10 years preceding.

Deaths in Public Institutions per 1000 of Total Deaths.	132	119	115	113	116	148	128	128	153	162	158	134
Deaths of Children under 5 Years per 1000 of Total Deaths. 6	431	452	463	143	067	138	437	543	426	446	429	456
Deaths of Children under 1 Year per 1000 of Total Deaths.	262	312	585	967	317	593	585	302	283	274	<b>2</b> 66	293
Deaths of Children under 1 Year per 1000 of Registered Births.	143	191	161	891	202	175	691	179	153	157	165	172
Death Rates per 1000 of the Population.	18.68	27.12	19.61	19.76	92.79	21.70	21.71	21.32	19:32	19.86	19:42	20.25
Birth Rates per 1000 of the Population.	34.21	35.02	35.38	34.91	35.76	36.13	36.56	36.04	35.74	34.47	34.31	35.40
In Year.	1905	1895	49681	1897	1898	1899	1900	1901	1905+	1903	1904	$\begin{bmatrix} \text{Average of} \\ 10 \text{ Years,} \\ 1894-1903 \end{bmatrix}$

† There were 53 weeks in these years, and the rates have therefore been corrected for the extra week.

## TABLE III.

### SHOWING DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES DURING THE YEAR 1905.

						15.	25	35	45	55	65	12	855	95	_ <u>x</u>	
CAUSES OF	T DEA	ATH.		0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 1	15 to 2	25 to 3	35 to 4	45 to 5	55 to 6	65 to 7	75 to 8	Sp to 9	95 and upwards	Tratale
(Vaccinate	d		summing of the control													and the party of t
Smallpox Unvaccina No states	ited															1
feasles				20	75				1							10
Scarlet Fever Typhus Fever						1										
Epidemic Influenza 💎							• • • •		2	1	1	?	2	1		1
Vhooping Cough Diphtheria, Membran	ous Cro	 oup		$\begin{vmatrix} 26 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$	32 20	9										
Enteric Fever					i	5		8		2		1		1		
Diarrhœa, Dysentery				. 54	23	1				1		1	1			1
Epidemic or Zymotic I Other Allied Diseases	Enterit 	18		. 29	12											
lydrophobia																1.
landers, Farcy etanus																
anthrax, Splenic Feve	er															
owpox, Accidents of					.		ļ					1				1
Syphilis Sonnorhæa				. 6												1
hagedæna															1	1.
rysipelas	• •			. 3			1	1	1							1
yæmia, Septicæmia									١		3	1				
nfective Endocarditi Other Allied Diseases	S				1	1		1		1						
Malarial Fever						1					1					
Rheumatic Fever Rheumatism of the H	γγ Δα ret					2		1	1	2	1					
uberculosis of Bra	in or I	Menin	ores .		•   • • • •		1									1
Acute Hydroc	ephalu	S		. 14	23	10	3	1	1							-
'uberculosis of Laryn 'uberculosis of Lungs					$\begin{array}{c} 1 \\ 10 \end{array}$	13	41	69	36	28		4				2
inberculosis of Intest	ines. T	abes –													!	
Mesenterica teneral Tuberculosis,	Tuber	 rular l	 Disease	. 17	121	D	. 2	1		. 14	Ţ					1
of Undefined É Other forms of Tubero	osition culosis.	ı Scrofi	oda .	. 6	15	6	3	1 1	. 4	· · · · ·	1	1	• • • •			
Other Infective Dise							1									
hrush												1			1	
ctinomy <b>c</b> osis Iydatid Diseases		• •								1						
curvy					1	1				1	i			1		+
Other Diseases due to Acute Alcoholism, De	altered	l Foor	l.					1								١.
hronic Alchohsm																
Chronic Industrial							1							1		
Other Chronic Poison																
Osteo-arthritis, Rhei								1	• • • •	1		3	1 1	(		
ancer						1	1	6	15	- 34	35	22	6	1		. 1
Diabetes Mellitus Purpura Hæmorrhagie	ea e						1	2			2	, 3 				1.
łæmophilia Inæmia, Lencocythæi						1		i				·				
ymphadenoma, Hodg	gkin's I	iseas														
								1								

CAUSES OF DEATH	•	0 to 1	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 35	35 to 45	45 to 55	55 to 65	65 to 75	75 to 85	85 to 95	95 and upwards.	Totals.
Premature Birth Injury at Birth		S8 4								1				88
Debility at Birth		0.0												82 82
Atelectasis		- m	1											7 18
Want of Breast Milk		3					1 .						1	3
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus Dentition		57	11   15	1										69 29
Rickets		2	4											6
Old Age, Senile Decay	• • • • •	51	7		9				1	41	75	24	1	142
Meningitis		26	32	8					1					60
Encephalitis Apoplexy	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •				1		$\frac{\cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot \cdot}{6}$	15	35	40	9	$\frac{\dots}{3}$		109
Softening of Brain		1						1	2	5	2 2			10
Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis General Paralysis of the Insane						1	$\frac{1}{7}$	$\frac{6}{5}$	5 2	6	$\frac{2}{1}$	2	1	23
Other Forms of Insanity	•• ••						1	1		2	9	1		S
Chorea Cerebral Tumour				1			1	• • • •		, .				2
Epilepsy Laryngismus Stridulus		1		1	4		4		1			,		9
Locomotor Ataxy								1	$\frac{2}{2}$	1				$\frac{2}{4}$
Paraplegia. Diseases of Spinal C Other and Ill-defined Diseases of	ord f Brain or			[ ]			3	1	2	3	1			10
Nervous System			1			1	2	1	1	3	2			11
Otitis, Otorrhœa			2		3									5
Diseases of Nose, Epistaxis Diseases of Eye, Ophthalmia														
Endocarditis, Valvular Disease	s of Heart		2	2	3	2	3	14	10	10	3			49
Pericarditis Hypertrophy of Heart														
Angina Pectoris								1	P		1	1		2
Aneurism Seuile Gangrene	• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •						1		1	1 5	4			$-\frac{2}{10}$
Embolism, Thrombosis		1					1				1		1	. 1
Phlebitis									1		1			$\frac{1}{1}$
Other and Ill-defined Diseases of and Circulatory System														
Laryngitis	••	1	1	1	10	1	10	20	40	01	1.4	Э		107
Croup				2										2
Other Diseases of Larynx and Ti Acute Bronchitis	ach <del>e</del> a	108	56											
Chronic Bronchitis		108 40 15				2	5	3	17	9	9	1		46
Lobar Croupous Pneumonia * Lobular Broncho-Pneumonia		40	$\frac{1}{49}$	$egin{array}{ccc} & 2 & \ & 2 & \ \end{array}$	6	5	$\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{6}{2}$	1	3	···i·	2		$\frac{100}{100}$
Pneumonia, form not stated		15	25	6	5	11	16	13	14	21	9	2		137
Emphysema, Asthma Pleurisy			1			1	3	1	3	1	1			9
Other and Ill-defined Diseases of			<u> </u>	i			1							2
Respiratory System  Diseases of Mouth and Anne		1												
Diseases of Pharynx														
Diseases of Esophagus Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	 n		1		3	1	$\frac{1}{2}$							$\frac{1}{7}$
Other Diseases of Stomach		17	. 2	2			1	1	3	2	1		,	29
Enteritis		17 20	9	3	$\frac{1}{2}$		2		1		2			39
Obstruction of Intestine		1	1	1	2		3	2	7	2	2			21
Other Diseases of Intestine Cirrhosis of Liver						1	4	- 2	4	1 -				14
Other Diseases of Liver Peritonitis		1					1		2					4
Other and Ill-defined Diseases	0	1	,							)				
Digestive System		1	• • • •				• • • •	• • • •						1
		(		1	l .	(	1	(	1	l	1		]	1

## TABLE III.—CONTINUED.

		4 -			1 _	1	1 .			]	ļ <u>.</u>		1	1
CAUSES OF DEAT	H.	1 03	to 5	) 15	to 25	to 35	to 45	to 55	65	to 75	to 85	to 95	and	Totals.
		=	; H	5 to	15 to	25 to	35 t	45 tc	55 to	65 ta	75 to	85 to	95 and upwards	Tot
Disease of Lymphatic Syste	m and													-
Diseases of Lymphatic Syste Ductless Glands	m and				1	1	1		2		1		,	5
Acute Nephritis		1	11	1 1	3	4	3	5 3	$\frac{2}{15}$	2 9	1 1			29
Bright's Disease Calculus														46
Diseases of Bladder and Prosta Other and Ill-defined Diseases	ιte					1		1	2	1	1			9
C4 1					1	1	1	1	1	1	1			7
Diseases of Testis and Penis Diseases of Ovaries														
Diseases of Uterus and Append	lages					1								
Diseases of Vagina and Externa Organs														
Diseases of Breast					• • • •									
Abortion, Miscarriage . Puerperal Mania						1								
Puerperal Mania		1				3								1
Puerperal Thrombosis							1						• • • •	1
Other and Ill-defined Accident Diseases of Pregnancy and	s and					3								5
Arthritis, Ostitis, Periostitis														1
Other and Ill-defined Diseases Osseous System							1	1	1					3
Ulcer, Bedsore										1				
Eczema		1												1
Other and Ill-defined Diseases		1												1
Integumentary System		••••												
Accident or Negligence In Mines and Quarries										1				2
fn Vehicular Traffic On Railways			1	1	1		1		1		1			5
On Ships, Boats, and Docks	(excluding										1			+
Drowning) In Building Operations								1				,		1
By Machinery By Weapons and Implement	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			1										1
Burns and Scalds		1	7	, 2	2		1	1						14
Surgical Narcosis						1								1
Effects of Electric Shock Corrosion by Chemicals														1
Drowning Suffocation, Overlaid in Bed		4	1	1	2	3	5		1					10
Suffocation, otherwise			į.	1		1			1				1	0
Falls, not specified Weather Agencies				1	$\left \begin{array}{c}2\\\ldots\end{array}\right $			3	3		1			28
Otherwise, and not stated				1	2	1		2	1					7
Homicide Suicides—		1	• • • •											1
By Poison					1			1						2
By Asphixia By Hanging and Strangulat	 ion						1	1	2	1				5
By Drowning By Shooting										1				
By Cut or Stab							2		1					3
By Precipitation from Eleva By Crushing														
By other and Unspecified M Open verdict—found stabbed	ethods		·		·		·			1				1
Execution									1					
Sudden Death (Cause not Aso							1		1				1	
Other Ill-defined and not Spec	cified Causes					1		1		2				4

## TABLE IIIA.

# SHOWING THE DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES REGISTERED IN EACH DISTRICT, 1905.

		:		5		derla East.		Sun	derla Vest			derl orth	and	Is
CAUSES OF	DEAT	TH.		Under	1.	1 to 5.	Over 5.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	Over 5.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	Over 5.	Totals
Smallpox \( \begin{array}{l} Vaccinate \\ Unvaccin \end{array} \)	ed ated													
No State	ment		• • • •		10									100
Measles Scarlet Fever			• • • •		10	29	3	6	27	2	4	19	$\begin{vmatrix} 2 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 102 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$
Typhus Fever										3				
Epidemic Influenza Whooping Congh			• • • • •	.	7	5	3	15	18		4	9	5	$\begin{vmatrix} 9\\58 \end{vmatrix}$
Diphtheria, Membrai Enteric Fever		oup	• •	• • •		$\frac{4}{2}$	13		13 1		1	3 1	3 4	$\begin{vmatrix} 30 \\ 31 \end{vmatrix}$
Asiatic Cholera												••		
Diarrhea, Dysentery Epidemic or Zymotic	Enterit				$\frac{19}{7}$	13 2	3	27		$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ \dots \end{vmatrix}$	8	$\frac{3}{6}$		81 41
Other Allied Diseases	5		• -	-									1	
Hydrophobia														
Glanders, Farcy	••		• •											
Anthrax, Splenic Fev														
Cowpox, Accidents of	f Vaccin	iatio												
Syphilis					5		1	1						7
Gomorrhæa	• • • • •	•	• •					• • • •						
Phagedœna														
Erysipelas Puerperal Fever			• •	• •	1		1	1.7		$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$	1			7
Pyamia, Septicamia			• •				3			1				1
Infective Endocardit Other Allied diseases	ois .,													1
Malavial Favor		•												
Rheumatic Fever	• • • •		• • • •	*			$\frac{1}{2}$			4			i	$\frac{1}{7}$
Rheumatism of the I	Heart		• •		• • •					7				1
Tuberculosis of Bra	aln or	Men	ninges	,							į.			
Acute Hydroce Tuberculosis of Laryi	phalus				6	8			10	)	1	5	6	$\begin{vmatrix} 52 \\ \end{vmatrix}$
Tuberculosis of Lung	rs				1		92	1.		71	1	2	35	211
Tuberculosis of Intes Mesenterica	tines, 1				8	10	4	5	5	3	4	6	;	49
General Tuberculosis	, Tuber	cular	ľ			24	•	1	1 77			(i)	.+-	
	TIDAN P			- 1		6		1		1 0	1			0.0
Disease of Unde Other Forms of Tube	erculosis	ostuic s. Sci	on ofula-		· 1	3	4 5		7	6 3	2	5	б	1.1
Other Forms of Tube	erculosis	s, Sci	ofula	• •	1		5			3	2	5 1	5 1	11
Other Infective Dis	erculosis	s, Sci	ofula 	•••	1		5			3	2	5 1	5	11
Other Infective Dis Thrush	erculosis seases.	s, Sei	ofula 		1		5				2	5 1 	5	11
Other Infective Dis Thrush Actinomycosis	erculosis seases.	s, Sei	ofula		1					3	2	5 1	5	
Other Forms of Tube Other Infective Dis Thrush Actinomycosis Hydatid Diseases Scurvy	erculosis	s, Sci	ofula		1						2	5	5	11
Other Forms of Tube Other Infective Dis Thrush Actinomycosis Hydatid Diseases Scurvy Other Diseases due to	erculosis	s, Sci ed Fo	ofula ood		1		5 					5	<b>6</b>	11
Other Forms of Tube Other Infective Dis Thrush Actinomycosis Hydatid Diseases Scurvy	erculosis seases o Altereselirium	s, Sci ed Fe	ofula ood nens									5 1	5	11
Other Forms of Tube Other Infective Dis Thrush Actinomycosis Hydatid Diseases Scurvy Other Diseases due t Acute Alcoholism, D	erculosis eases o Altero eclirium Poison	s, Sci Trer	cofula    ood nens 		1		5 				2	5	5	
Other Infective Dis Thrush Actinomycosis Hydatid Diseases Scurvy Other Diseases due to Acute Alcoholism, Diseases Chronic Industrial Other Chronic Poison	erculosis eases o Alteroelirium Poison	s, Sci ed Fo Trer	cofula    ood nens 				5				2	5 1	5	31
Other Infective Dis Thrush Actinomycosis Hydatid Diseases Scurvy Other Diseases due to Acute Alcoholism, Definition Chronic Industrial Other Chronic Poison Osteo-arthritis, Rhee Gout	erculosis seases o Alterelirium Poison nings	s, Scr ed Fo Trer	ofula ood nens crthrit	is	1		5  2			1 	2	5 1	5	
Other Infective Dis  Thrush Actinomycosis Hydatid Diseases  Scurvy Other Diseases due to Acute Alcoholism, Diseases due to Acute Alcoholism  Chronic Indus rial Other Chronic Poison  Osteo-arthritis, Rhe Gout Cancer Diabetes Mellitus	erculosis seases o Alterelirium Poison nings	s, Scr ed Fe Trer	ofula ood nens rthrit	is	1		5  2			1  1  45	2	5 1	5	
Other Infective Dis Other Infective Dis Thrush Actinomycosis Hydatid Diseases Scurvy Other Diseases due to Acute Alcoholism, Diseases due to Acute Alcoholism Chronic Industrial Other Chronic Poison Osteo-arthritis, Rhes Gout Cancer Diabetes Mellitus Purputa Hæmorrhag	erculosis seases. o Alterelirium elirium ings cumato	s, Scr ed Fo Trer ing	ofula ood nens rthrit	is	1		5  2  3 1 54 2			1  45 5	2	5 1	5 1	11 ( 11 12 ( 8
Other Infective Dis  Thrush Actinomycosis Hydatid Diseases  Scurvy Other Diseases due to Acute Alcoholism, Diseases due to Acute Alcoholism  Chronic Indus rial Other Chronic Poison  Osteo-arthritis, Rhe Gout Cancer Diabetes Mellitus	erculosis seases o Altero elirium Poison nings cica	s, Scr ed Fo Trer ing .	ofula ood nens rthrit	is	1		5 2			1  45 5	2	5 1	5 1   2  21	60 11 120 8

## TABLE IIIA.—CONTINUED.

		under East			derl West	and		derla orth		
CAUSES OF DEATH.										Totals.
	Under	1 to 5.	Over 5.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	Over 5.	Under 1.	1, to 5.	Over 5.	Tot
Premature Birth	33			27			28			88
Injury at Birth	1/1/1			$\begin{vmatrix} 1\\19 \end{vmatrix}$			$\begin{vmatrix} 1\\23 \end{vmatrix}$	 		82 82
Atelectasis	1			2			4			7
Congenital Defects				9 3			5	1		18
Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	$\frac{19}{4}$	8		24	1	1	14	2		69
Dialrota	1	$\frac{6}{2}$		5	5 1		5	4		29 6
Old Ago Sanila Dawy			72			33			37	142
34 ordination	$\frac{27}{13}$	1		13	5	$\frac{2}{2}$	11	1		60
Meningitis		. 15	3	4	6	2	9	11	4	67
Apoplexy		•	46			39			24	109
Hemiplegia, Brain Paralysis			3 13			$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 6 \end{vmatrix}$			$\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 4 \end{bmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 10 \\ 23 \end{vmatrix}$
General Paralysis of the Insane Other Forms of Insanity			4 2			10			3 2	17 8
Chorea										
Cerebral Tumonr			$\begin{vmatrix} 1\\2 \end{vmatrix}$			1 5			2	$\begin{vmatrix} 2\\ 9 \end{vmatrix}$
Laryngismus Stridulus				1		1				2
Locomotor Ataxy   Paraplegia, Diseases of Spinal Cord			$\begin{vmatrix} 2\\4 \end{vmatrix}$			1 5			1	10
Other and Ill-defined Diseases of Brain										
or Nervous System		1	3			5			2.	11
Otitis, Otorrhœa		. 1	1		1	2				5
Diseases of Eye, Ophthalmia										
Endocarditis, Valvular Diseases of Heart		. 1	9			26		1	1.0	49
Pericarditis						20		1	12	49
Hypertrophy of Heart Angina Pectoris						9				$\frac{1}{2}$
Aneurism			1			1				$\frac{1}{2}$
Embolism, Thrombosis			6			3			$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \end{vmatrix}$	$\begin{vmatrix} 10 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$
Angina Pectoris Aneurism Senile Gangrene Embolism, Thrombosis Phlebitis Varicose Veins Other and Ill-defined Diseases of Heart			1							1
Other and Ill-defined Diseases of Heart			1		• • • •	'				1
and Circulatory System			63			64		1	39	167
Laryngitis			1				1			$\frac{2}{2}$
Croup Other Diseases of Larynx and Trachea.			3							Z
Chronic Broughitis	- 17	. 37	02 (	22	12	90	10		1.0	259 46
Lobar Croupous Pneumonia			1		1	18			10	30
11 33	$\begin{vmatrix} 10 \\ 7 \end{vmatrix}$	17	5 50	9	21	32	21	11 5	1 15	$\begin{array}{c} 100 \\ 137 \end{array}$
Emphysema, Asthma						4			1	5
Other and Ill-defined Diseases of the		•	5		1	1			2	9
Respiratory System			1	1				}		2
Digonopological Dlancopol			1		1					4
Diseases of Esophagus			1							1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum Other Diseases of Stomach	16	1 8	5		1	2				$\begin{vmatrix} 7\\29 \end{vmatrix}$
Enteritis Appendicitis	. 8	8	8	4	1	2	8			$\begin{vmatrix} 29\\39 \end{vmatrix}$
Appendictis Obstruction of Intestine	1	1	4			6			2 3	$\begin{vmatrix} 8 \\ 21 \end{vmatrix}$
Other Diseases of Intestine						1	1			$\frac{21}{2}$
Cirrhosis of Liver Other Diseases of Liver			6 3	1		4			4	14
Peritonitis Other and Ill-defined Diseases of			3							3
Other and In-defined Diseases of										1
	1	L		1	l	-			1	

### TABLE IIIA.—CONTINUED.

	Su		lerla Last.			nderl Vest		Sun	derl. Forth		
CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under	;	1 to 5.	Over 5.	Under 1.	1 to 5.	Over 5.	Un der 1.	1 to 5.	Over 5.	Total
Diseases of Lymphatic System and Ductless Glands				2			2			1	5
Acute Nephritis			4	10 10	1	5	$\begin{bmatrix} 6 \\ 21 \end{bmatrix}$		2	$\frac{1}{13}$	29 46
Bright's Disease			 	4			3			2	9
Other and Ill-defined Diseases of the	-			3			2			$\begin{bmatrix} 2\\2 \end{bmatrix}$	7
Diseases of Testis and Penis											
				1			1			1	4
Diseases of Vagina and External Genital Organs											
Diseases of Breast	1	н		1						1	$\begin{vmatrix} \dots \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$
Abortion, Miscarriage Puerperal Mania											
Placenta Prævia, Flooding							2				3
Other and Ill-defined Accidents and										1	1
Diseases of Pregnancy & Child Birth		ı		,,,						1	ā
Other and Ill-defined Diseases of the		1									1
Ulcer, Bedsore		- 1								2	3
Pemphigus						1					$\begin{vmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{vmatrix}$
Other and Ill-defined Diseases of	,										2
Accident or Negligence -										2	9
In Mines and Quarries In Vehicular Traffic						1	4				5
1 On Shins Roats and Docks		- K		1	}				1		2
In Building Operations				1							7
By Weapons and Implements										1	1
Burns and Scalds			3	2	1	3	3		1	1 1	14
Surgical Narcosis				1							1
Corrosion by Chemicals											10
Suffocation, Overlaid in Bed					4						4 2
Falls, not Specified		- 1		1 12	H		1 8	Mer		$\sim$ S 1	28
Otherwise, and not stated				2	1		3			$\frac{1}{2}$	1
- Suicides—	1			1	i I	1	-	11	1	1	1 1
By Poison			• • • •	1						1	Z
By Drowning	.	.			11						
By Cut or Stab							2			1	3
By Precipitation from Elevated Places By Crushing	5										
By Other and Unspecified Methods Open verdict—found stabbed							1				1
Execution											
Sudden Death (Cause not Ascertained). Other Ill-defined and not specified causes	3			1 1			3				4
TOTALS	-									-	

TABLE IV.

STREETS in which ZYMOTIC DISEASES were known to have occurred in the Year 1905.

#### SUNDERLAND EAST.

		CA	ses 1	Vоти	TED.				DEA	тнѕ н	'ROM
Street.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Continued Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Removed to Sanatorium.	Deaths.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhœa.
Addison street											1
Ann street						1			;		
Athol road					1						
Aubrey terrace						2					
Bedford square					1		1				!
Belle Vue					2		1				
Bramwell street	• • •				3	1	3		1		!
Burdon lane									1		
Burleigh street		3					3		-2		1
Burlington road					1						1
Cairo street		]			1	2	1	1			
Canon Cockin street					2		1				
Chipchase street									1		
Church street					4		4				
Oliff terrace					1		i				
Commercial road					1				1		1
Coronation street		1							T.	1	$2 \mid$
Cousin street		1			11		• • •	1	• •	i	
Covent Garden street	•••						• • •		1		
Coxon st:eet	• • •						•••			2	
Cumberland terrace		1	• • •						•••!	-	***;
D'Arcy street								1	i		
D'Arcy terrace							***		1		1
East Cross street		3	•••				$\lfloor \frac{\cdots}{2} \rfloor$	2	1	1	
Eden street			• • •						i	1	•••
Flag lane	• • •	1			1	-	• • •			1	
Ford street			• • •		•••		• • •	• • •	1		1
Fowler terrace		1	• • •	• • •			1	• • •	-	• • •	1
Garden street			• • •					• • •	1	• • •	
George street				• • •	• • •				$\frac{1}{2}$		
Golden alley	• • •		•••		• • •		• • •	• • •	}		1
Gray road			•••		• • •	1	• • •	• • •	•••	• • •	
Grey street	• • •	i	• • •	• • •	• • •		i		• • •	•••	
Harrogate street	•••		•••	• • •	•••		_	***	•••	•••	9
Latingate Street	• • •			• • •	• • •		• • • •	• • • •	• • •	•••	-

		Cas	ses N	Готіғ	IED				DEA	THS H	FROM
Street.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Flever.	Continued Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Removed to Sanatorium.	Deaths.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhea.
Hartley street					1		]				
Hastings street	• • •				1	$\overline{2}$	1				
Hedworth street	• • •					• • •		• • •			1
Hedworth terrace		1		• • • •	3	• • •	• • •	• • •			• • •
Hendon road					1	•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	• • •	1
Henry street			• •	• • •	)		1			1	9
Henry street East							J.			1	$\frac{2}{1}$
High street		2		.,.	• • •	1		3			$\frac{1}{2}$
High street		1					1				
Hill street					]				1		
Howick street		1			1		.]	• • •			• • •
Hudson road	•••			1		• • •	• • •		••		• • •
Kensington terrace Laura street	• • • •			1	i	1	••	• • •	• • •		• • •
Lawrence street		1	• • • •		• • •		1		•••	• • •	•••
Lodge terrace						1			1		i
Lucknow street	٠.,	-						1			
Mabel terrace					2			• • •			
Mainsforth terrace				• • • •							1
Maling's rigg		V .		•••					1		• • • •
Marion street		1		li .			1	• • •		• • •	•••
Marshall street				1	i		1			•••	• • •
Moorgate street			1				1	1			
Moor street		1				•	1				1
Mordey street			,						2		1
Nelson street					• • •		:				1
Nesham place		1		•••				•••			1
New Grey street				• • •	1	• • •	$\frac{1}{3}$		2	• • •	3
Noble street		1					1				1
Norman street	1	i					$\frac{1}{2}$				
Northcote avenue		]	,					1			
Norfolk street					1	•••			• • •		
North Moor street					1					1	
Northumberland place		_			, , ,		1	• • •	,	• • • •	1
Numbers garth	• • •		• • • •		• • • •	 1	i.	• • •	1		
Oaks West, The					1	J.	• • •			***	• • •
Old Arcade, The		1 -			J.		• • • •	1		1	
Old Mill road					1						
Page street					1				2		1
Parade				• • •	1	• •	* * * *		• • •	1	
Pemberton street				• • •		• • •				• • • •	1
Regent's terrace	• • •	1	• • •	• • •	1	• • •	• • •	1		• • • •	• • • •
Ridley terrace	• • •	1	•••		2		i	1		••	
20001125011 501 000 11111111111111111111	• • •					• • •		• • •	•••		•••

## TABLE IV.—Continueb.

Robinson terrace Rosalie terrace Salem hill South Salisbury street Sans street South Durham street Spring Garden lane St. Bede's terrace St. Leonard street St. Vincent street Suffork street Sussex street Tatham street Tees street Tatham street Tower street Tower street Tower street Tower street Trinity place Tweed street Villette mount	Scarlet Scarlet Fever.	3 2 	Deaths.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhea.
Rosalie terrace Salem hill South Salisbury street Sans street Silver street South Durham street Spring Garden lane St. Bede's terrace St. Leonard street St. Vincent street Suffork street Sussex street Tatham street Tees street Tower street Tower street Tower street Trinity place Tweed street	2 1 1 2 7 1 1	2			1
Villette road Villiers street Vine street Wall street Ward street Warren street Water lane Wear street West Wear street Whitehouse crescent Winchester terrace Winifred terrace	··· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ·· ··	3  1  2  1  		1	1 1 2 1 1

### TABLE IV—Continued.

### SUNDERLAND WEST.

		Cas	es N	OTIFI	ED.		0 -1		DEA	THS F	ROM
Street.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Continued Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Removed to Sanatorium.	Deaths.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhœa.
Albert street Alderson street Alexander terrace Alfred street Argyle square			,		 1  2	 1  3	1 		 1		1
Arlington street Ashbrooke mount Ashbrooke road Australia street Avenue, The Aylmer street Ayre's Quay street Bancroft terrace		1		•••	1 1	2 1	i  i				   1
Barnard street Beach street Beechville street Belle Vue park Bell street Belvedere road Biss street		 1 2 2				1	1	1  1 1	1	1	
Brady street Brougham street Broxbourne terrace Carol street Carter street Castle street Catherine street					3	1 2	3  1			1 1	i  i
Catherine street North Chatsworth street Chester road Chester street Chester terrace North Church street West						2 3  1 1		 1  1	1	1	
Cirencester street			• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •		1		î	,	• • •		

### TABLE IV.—Continueb.

			CAS	ses N	отіғ	ſED.				DEA	THS	FROM
	Street.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Continued Fever.	Scarlet Fever:	Diplitheria.	Removed to Sanatorium.	Deaths.	Measles.	Whooping Congh.	Diarrhea.
	Claremont terrace	• • •	i			1	 2					
	Close street						1				1	
	Colchester terrace			• • •		]	2					
	Crescent row		1	• • •		1		2				]
	Cresswell terrace		•••		• • •		1	• • •	3		• • •	
	Croft avenue Cromwell street	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •	$\frac{2}{1}$	• • •	1		1	
	Crow street	• • •	• • •						• • •		1	• • • •
	Crowtree terrace					1		1				1
	Deptford road					, , ,						1
	Deptford terrace						1			1		
	Ditchburn terrace	• •				1	1		• • •		$2 \mid$	1
	Duncan street Eastfield street					• •	$\frac{1}{2}$	• • •	• • •	1	• • •	• • •
	East Moor road		• • •			• • •	٠		••	1		
	Edwin street					1		1	• • • •			1
	Eldon street						]					
	Elgin street	• • •		• • •	• • • {				'	1		1
	Elmwood street	• • •		• • •		}	1	• • •	• • • • •			
	Ewesley road Exhibition terrace			• • •	• • • •	• • • •	$\frac{1}{2}$		• • • • .		• • •	
	Farringdon row	• •				• • •		• • •		1	1	1
	Florida street		1					1				î
	Fontaine road									1	)	
-	Fordland place				• • •	1		1	•••		• • • ,	;
	Ford terrace		1	• • •	• •							
	Fox streetGarnet street	• • •	1		• • •	• • •	• •	1		1		
	General Gerdon terrace		1	••		1	2	1	1			
	Gill Bridge avenue		î				-	1				
	Glebe street						2		1			
	Grace street								••	1		
	Granville street		• • •			• • •	1		1			• • •
	Greta terrace	• • •	••	• • • •	• • •	• • •	0)		1	• • •	• •	
	Handel street		• • • •				ĩ		L .			
	Hanover place						1					
	Harlow street						1		• • •			1
	Harrison street			• • •							1 :	
	Hartley's buildings Havelock terrace	• • •	1	• • •	• • •	I	1		1	1	2	***
	Hawarden crescent	• • •	1		• • •		$\frac{1}{2}$		• • •			]
)	Hawthorn street South		• • • •				ī					
	Hedley street		1,			2	1	2	2			
	Hillfield terrace		1					1				
	Hope street					1					$\frac{1}{2}$	3
	Hopper street		1					1	1		• • •	• • • •
-						1		1				

### TABLE IV.—CONTINUED.

Ormonde street       3       6       1			CAS	es N	OTIF	ED.				DEA	rhs f	ROM
Houghton street	Street.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Continued Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Removed to Sanatorium.	Deaths.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhea.
Howarth street						, , ,	-					
Hutton street	Houghton street				• • • •	. 1	3		1	1		
Hylton road	Howarth street		1			.	.,	1				
Hylton street	Hutton street				• • • •			2				
Hylton street	Hylton road		<b></b>		.,	$\cdot \mid 2$		. 1	, , ,			
Durham road	Hylton street											1
Jacques street	Durham road		3		1	9	1					
Johnson street			A.								1	
Johnson street   1			3								1	
John street West			1	1			. 1					
Kimberley street.  Kingslay street.  King street.  Kitchener street.  Lincoln street.  Lincoln street.  Lisburn terrace.  Lisburn terrace.  Lister street.  Margaret Alice street.  Matamba terrace.  Matlock street.  Matlock street.  Milburn street.  North Hedley street.  North Hedley street.  North Hedley street.  Northumberland street.  Offerton street.  Ormonde street.  Pallion road  Peacock street.  Peacock street.  Peacock street.  Raby street.  Peasobert street.  Raby street.  Raboert street.  Rincoln Street.  Selection Selection Street.  Sel												2
Kingslay street         2         2 <td< td=""><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td></td<>					1						1	
King street         1         1         1         1         1           1 </td <td></td> <td></td> <td>0</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>9</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>. </td> <td></td>			0					9		1	.	
Kitchener street       1	King street				1	Ì	•			1		
Lincoln street	Kitchener street			1					8		1	1 - 1
Lisburn terrace					1	1	1				1	
Li ster street	Lisburn terrace		1	1			1		1	1		
Mafeking street			1				1		1	1		
Margaret Alice street       1        1        1        1        1        1        1        1        1         1         1  <			3	1	7.			1	(	1	! 1	1
Matamba terrace	Margaret Alice street	}	1			ĺ			1	1		3
Matlock street       1         1			· .			1	9			1		
May street       2       7       1       4			1	4		1			1			
Milburn street       2												
Mortimer street       1       1       1       1         Naylor street       1        1			O					0		1	ì	1
Naylor street       1         1			•	1				1		1	1	1
Neville street       1			1						1	-	1	
Nora street       2       1        1        1        1        1        1        1        1        1         1         1         1	Neville street					1						
North Hedley street       1					1		0		1			
Northumberland street       1       1       2       1       1         Oaklands terrace       1       1       1           Offerton street       2       1   <							1				1	
Oaklands terrace       1       1			1				1	1 .		1		
Offerton street       1         Ormonde street       3       6       1         Otto terrace       1       1          Pallion road       1       1          Peacock street       1       1            Pensher street       2       1							1	1			1	
Ormonde street       3       6       1							1	i	1			
Otto terrace.       1       1       1   <			1		1				1			
Pallion road       1       1       2 <t< td=""><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></t<>			1									
Peacock street       1       1       2         Peacock street West       1        1       1         Pensher street       2       1        1         Queen's crescent       2             Queen street West       2	Pallion road						_   í					
Peacock street West       1        1       1         Pensher street       2       1        1         Queen's crescent       2             Queen street West <td< td=""><td>Peacock street</td><td></td><td>1 1</td><td>1</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td></td<>	Peacock street		1 1	1								1
Pensher street.       2       1       1         Queen's crescent.       2        1         Queen street West         1         Raby street       2           Railway row        1          Retreat, The       1           Reynoldson street        1       1          Robert street              Romford street	Peacock street West			4		1	1				- 1	i _
Queen's crescent.       2         Queen street West       1         Raby street       2         Railway row.       1         Retreat, The.       1         Reynoldson street       1         Robert street       1         Romford street       1	Pensher street	}		1			6	)	1			1
Queen street West       1         Raby street       2         Railway row       1         Retreat, The       1         Reynoldson street       1         Robert street       1         Romford street       1							6	)	-			
Raby street       2         Railway row       1         Retreat, The       1         Reynoldson street       1         Robert street       1         Romford street       1								1			1	1
Railway row.       1 <t< td=""><td>Raby street</td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td><math>\circ</math></td><td></td><td></td><td></td><td>1</td><td></td></t<>	Raby street						$\circ$				1	
Retreat, The       1         Reynoldson street          Robert street          Romford street	Railway row								1	1	1	3
Reynoldson street       1       1        1	Retreat. The								1			
Robert street	Reynoldson street						_	-	1 1			
Romford street	Robert street							1				
Ropery road	Romford street			ĺ					- 1			
	Ropery road		)	1			1				1	
			• • •								-   '	

## TABLE IV.—Continued.

		Cas	es N	OTIF	ED.				DEA	THS I	ROM
Street.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever	Typhus Fever.	Continued Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Removed to Sanatorium.	Deaths.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhea.
Rose street			• • • •								2
Rosslyn terrace	,					1		• •			
Royalty, The	• • •	•••		• • •	• • •	4	•••			• • • •	
Rutland street						, ,		1	2		
Ryhope road		•••	• • •	• • •	• • •	$\frac{1}{2}$		• • •	• • •	• • • •	• •
Shakespeare terrace Silksworth row	• • •	1	•••	• • •	•••		1	• • •	• • •	•••	1
Simpson street	• • •			•••	• • •	• • •	1	• • •	• • •		$\frac{1}{2}$
Slater street		$\frac{6}{6}$					6				٠
Sorley street		1			1	1	1		2		
South Hill crescent						]					• • •
South Johnson street		3			2	. 3	3		3		4
South street				• • •					1		
Stanley street			• • •		2	• • •	1	• • •			1
St. Luke's road	• • •		• • •	• • •	• • •		1	• • •	• • •		1
St. Luke's terrace		i			• • • •		1			• •	1
St. Mark's road		1			1	1		1			
St. Mark's road North						2		2			
Stanhope street		2				• • •	2				
Stirling street		1							• • •	1	• • • ,
Stratfield street				• • • •	• • •				• • •	1	
Sydenham place	• • •	1			3	i	2		• • •	1 0	1
Sydenham terrace  Tamerton street		1	• • •	• • •	1	-	1	• • •	• •		• • •
Teb street	1	9			0		1		• • •		
Thornhill gardens	' ! •••	,				2		• •		1	
Thornhill park	• • •	ŧ	• • •		1	5		1			
Trimdon street		1.					1	• •			2
Trindon street West			• • •	• • •		1					1
Tunstall road		,	• • •			1		1	• • • •		. , .
Violet street								1		1	• • • •
Walworth street		1					1		• • •		
Warrennes street		• • • •				1		• •			
Water street		. 2					2				• •
Waterworks road		. 1			• • • •		1				
Watson's lane			• •								]
Wellington lane					-					1	• • • 1
Wentworth terrace					1		1				
Westbury street		1		ł	1		1			1	
West lawn		2					1	,			
West street	,	. 1				1	1				
Whitehall terrace						1					
Wilfred street											1
Williams street			• •						$\frac{2}{2}$		1
Willmore street Wilson street			• • •		1		1				.1
Woodbine terrace				1			1		•••	1	
Worcester terrace		1		1.		1	1		,	1	

# TABLE IV.—Continued. SUNDERLAND NORTH.

• 1		Casi	es N	отті	ED.	••	0 -		DEA	THS I	ROM
Street.	Smallpox	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Continued Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Removed to Sanatorium	Deaths.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhea.
Abbs street						1		1			
Albany street		2				1	2	• •			
Barclay street	• • •					L			1	1	1
Barrington street			• • • •	• • •	• • •	1	* * *	• • •		1	1
Bonner's field		, I	• • •		• • • •	.1				1	1
Brandling street		3			2		3	1			1
Brooke street					]						
Burns' yard											2
Cage hill		2					-2				
Charles street											1
Chilton street				• • •	3						
Colliery square				٠,٠	• • •	Ì	$2 \mid$		I		1
Colliery square Cooper street		• • •		• • •	1	1		***		• • • •	1
Crozier street			,	• • •		i	,	* * * *	• • •		• • •
Dame Dorothy street		i				i	j	1			
Dock street		1			!	1		1		1	
Duke street					1	]	1				
Dundas street		]				1	1				
Eglinton street		1			•)	1	1	]			
Ellerslie terrace		}	•••		3			• • •			• • •
Empress street					• • •		• • • •	• • •	1	• • •	1
Finsbury street Forster street			• • •		1	$\frac{1}{2}$	• • •	• • •			
Francis street						ī					
Fulwell road						2			1		
Garden court						)					1
Gladstone street						2			]	1	
Gosforth street		1			1		]			•••	1
Hallgarth square					• • .	9	I			1	• • • •
Hamilton street		$\frac{1}{2}$				• • •	2	• • •	I.	Ţ	$\frac{\cdot \cdot \cdot}{2}$
Hartington street				•••	1	1	1	1		• • •	2
Hedworth street		1	[		1.	1	i				
Hood street					2						
Horatio street					6	• • •	5				
Howick place						1				1	
Huddlestone street			• • • •		[					• • •	3
Joannah street		1			1	• • • •	• • •	• • •	• • • •	• • • •	• • • •
Long rowLonsdale road		1			L	• • •	• • •	• • •			• • •
Millum place		i.	• • •		$\frac{\cdot \cdot \cdot}{2}$		$\frac{\cdots}{2}$				
Millum terrace					٠				]		
Monk street		1		, .1			1				
Moreland street						1		1			
Nelson square									1		
Normanby street		1								1	
)							1				1

TABLE IV.—Continued.

		Cas	ses N	Votif	TED.				DEA	THS F	FROM
Street.	Smallpox.	Enteric Fever.	Typhus Fever:	Continued Fever.	Scarlet Fever.	Diphtheria.	Removed to Sanatorium.	Deaths.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhœa.
North Bridge street						1					
North Eglinton street						1			1		
North quay											1
Osborne street									1		
Pilgrim street											1
Portobello lane			,							1	1
Richmond street						1					2
Ripon street					1		·				
Roker avenue		1				4				1	
Roker Baths road			• • •						1		
Roker Park road						2					
Roker terrace						1					
Rothsay street		1							3		
Sandringham road						1					
Sheepfolds road		1					1				
Side Cliff road		1						1			
Stranton terrace		•••		• • •	1		1				
Thomas street		1			2		$\mid 2 \mid$				
Victor street					• • • •	3		1	3		3
Warwick street					1					1	
Wayman street		1			1			٠			2
Whickham street			• •		1					1	
Whitburn street						1			•••		
Williamson terrace		• • • •			• • 3			• •	1		
Wilson street North		i .				1		1			
Zetland street		2	• • •		1		2			1	
Zion terrace	•••	• • •		• • •	•••	1	•••	• • •	• • •		

TABLE V.

Showing the STATE of VACCINATION in the entire Districts of the Sunderland Union for the Year ending December, 1904, and for the Ten preceding Years.

(AS FURNISHED BY THE VACCINATION OFFICERS.)

Year.	Births Regis-	To Vaccin		Postponed by Medical	Died previous to Vaccina-	Removal to places unknown	
	tered.	Succ.	Insus- ceptible	Authority.	tion.	or other Unions.	Exemption.
1894	5927	4453	17	127	722	608	
1895	6091	4523	23	180	762	603	
1896	6015	4307	21	180	699	808	
1897	6202	4606	28	182	689	697	
1898	6352	4355	27	161	974	835	
1899	6501	4706	34	173	924	629	35
1900	6651	4770	18	280	909	625	49
1901	6622	4967	26	208	855	527	39
1902	6700	5008	30	160	747	715	40
1903	6743	5508	22	102	802	267	42
Average for 10 Years, 1893-02.	6380	4720	25	175	808	631	•••
1904	6737	5551	28	93	8 <b>3</b> 4	189	3 <b>2</b>

LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD TABLE III.

Showing the Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1905.

No. of Cases Removed to Hospital from each Locality.		Sunder Nort	:	: :	:	.: .:	50	:-	•	:	35
HOSPITAL FROM EACH LOCALITY.		Sunder Wes	:		:	38:	: 88	:	: :	•	26
No. OF ( Hosp		nabani eseA	:		•	35.	: #	•	• •	:	71
TY.	-	Sunder TroN	:	36	ro i	38	: 66	: -	+ <b>9</b>	•	147
Total Cases notified in Each Locality.		Sunder	:	109	es (	7.7		:	: <del>चा</del>	:	686
Total (		Sunder	<b>ુ</b> મ	: 7	က္ခ	77		: c	1 61	•	182
		65 and hyards.		• •	: 1		:-	:	: :	•	00
District.		.55 to 65.	ଜା	12		<u> </u>		: "	10	:	136
1	-Years.	15 to 25.	•	17	: 8	G 60	36	; c	ग द्य	*	83
IN WHO	At Ages-	5 to 15.	*	80		94	: 4	: -	<b>-</b> :	:	230
TIFIED	At	.ë ot [	* *	÷	<b>o</b>	77.00	:: [	; c	ય :		151
CASES NOTIFIED IN WHOLE		Under 1.	•	: ¬		4 4	* 4		: :	•	 10
D	10 4	Ages.	्री	159		105	139	: 2	27	:	618
	Notifiable Disease.		Smail-pox	Unolera Diphtheria	Membranous croup	Erysipelas Scarlet fever	Typhus fever Enteric fever	Relapsing fever	Puerperal fever	Plague	Totals

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD TABLE IV.

Showing Causes of and Ages at Death during Year 1905.

	D		s in v Subjo			rict a	.t	Lo	aths caliti all ag	es	Institu-			
Causes of Death.	All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Sunderland East.	Sunderland West.	Sunderland North.	Deaths in Public Institu- tions.			
Smallpox Measles Scarlet Fever Whooping Cough	102 1 58	20	75 32	6		1		42 1 12	35	25 	5			
Diphtheria and Membran- ous Croup	30	1	20	9				4	19	7	;			
						14	1	15	11	 ā	12			
Epidemic Influenza Chol era Plague		'					5	3	3					
Diarrhœa Enteritis Puerperal Fever	122 39 7	<b>2</b> 0	9	'	2	1: 2: 5	2 2 	1	50	28 8 5	1 5			
Erysipelas Other Septic Diseases Phthisis	211	3	10	13	41	140	······· 4	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\3\\98\end{array}$	$\frac{2}{75}$	38	3 48			
Other Tubercular Diseases Cancer, Malignant Disease Bronchitis	148 120 305		56	6	1	14 90 61		55 54 177	51 45 83	42 21 45	11 31 28			
Pneumonia		55 2	1	10		75 8	41	104	$\begin{array}{c} 96 \\ 2 \end{array}$	67 2	38			
Alcoholism—Cirrhosis of						4		4	5	2	1			
Venereal Diseases Premature Birth Diseases and Accidents of	7	6				15 1 		8 6 33	5 1 27	 28	1			
Parturition Heart Diseases Accidents	218	 5	3	7	$\begin{array}{c} 2 \\ 16 \\ 11 \end{array}$	$10 \\ 125 \\ 39$	67	6 73 33		2 55 25	1 34 46			
Suicides All other causes	10	290	92	24	$\frac{1}{26}$	8 222	1	4	3	3 217	166			
All causes	2853		483			844	520	1212	996	645	435			

#### TABLE V.

#### BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND.

#### Infantile Mortality during the Year 1905.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1.2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-2 months.	2-3 months.	3-4 months.	4-5 months.	5-6 months.	6-7 months.	7-8 months.	8-9 months.	9-10 months.	10-11 months.	11-12 months.	Total Deaths
All Causes							58 	48	42	45	50	35	44	50	37	36	721
All Causes / Uncertified	8			• • • •	8	6	3	1		1	2			1	4	1	21
Common Infectious Diseases.																	
Smallpox Chicken-pox Measles							1	1				2	3	4	$\frac{1}{2}$	7	20
Scarlet Fever Diphtheria: Croup Whooping Cough																1	
Whooping Cough  Diarrhœal Diseases.						5	1	3		2	:1	1	5	1	1	5	20
Diarrhœar Diseases.  Diarrhœa, all forms Enteritis (not Tuberculous) Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal Catarrh		1				2	$\begin{bmatrix} 7 \\ 3 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$		9 2	11 4 2	3	3	4	6 2 3	9	3	20
Wasting Diseases.		-			_				~-	-	••••		9	.,	• • • •		1,
Premature Birth Congenital Defects Injury at Birth Want of Breast-milk Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus.	63	1			E 63												1 0.0
Tuberculous Diseases.					Taranta Control												
Tuberculous Meningitis Tuberculous Peritenitis : Tabes	:	1			•		4		2			2	1	1			
Mesenterica Other Tuberculous Diseases			• • • •				1	1	2	1	3	1	1	$\frac{2}{1}$	2		10
Erysipelas				1		3	2	2	1								3 0
Rickets Meningitis (not Tuberculous) Convulsions Bronchitis	12 1	5 5	1 2 3	$\begin{array}{c} \ddots \vdots \\ 2 \\ \ddots \\ 4 \end{array}$	3 19 13	1 10 7	3 7 9	$\frac{2}{2}$	3 1 9	4 1 7	1 3 4 6	1 2 8	2 1 10	1 1 1 1.1	$\begin{bmatrix} \ddots & \ddots & \\ 2 & \\ 2 & \\ 10 & \end{bmatrix}$	1 1 1 12	26 26 51 108
Laryngitis. Pneumouia Suffocation, overlaying Other Causes				1 2	2 14	2 1 1	3	3	2	7	11	3	6	$\begin{array}{c} 1\\10\\ \dots\end{array}$	5	3 5	55 4 33
	133	32	31		$\frac{-}{227}$	63	61	49	42	46	52	35	44	51	41		748

Population (estimated to middle of 1905), 152,659.

Births in the Legitimate.....5,042. Year. J Illegitimate ... 181.

Deaths from all causes at all ages, 2,853

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

#### TABLE V. (A.)

#### BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND.

#### Infantile Mortality during the Year 1905.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-2 months.	2-3 months.	3-4 months.	4-5 months.	5-6 months.	6.7 months.	7-8 months.	8-9 months.	9-10 months.	10-11 months.	11-12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year
(Certified	43	12	15	13	83	26	23	24	17	19	24	15	17	22	20	17	307
All Causes Uncertified							1	1								1	13
- Checkmen																	
Common Infectious Diseases.									₩,								
Smallpox																	
Chicken-pox													2	i	$\frac{\cdots}{2}$	5	10
Chicken-pox Measles. Scarlet Fever Diphtheria: Croup																	
Whooping Cough	·					2				1	1		2			1	7
Diarrhœal Diseases.																	
Diaurhea, all forms						$\frac{1}{2}$	2	5 1	E .	4	4	2	1	1			
Enteritis (not Tuberculous) Gastritis, Gastro-intestinal	i				1			-									8
Catarrh		2			2	1	2	2	2	2			3	2			16
Wasting Diseases.										1							7.6
Premature Birth Congenital Defects	24	2	3	3	32 1	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$				1							33 4
Congenital Defects Injury at Birth Want of Breast milk	2				2												2
Waut of Breast-milk	14	2	7	8	31	1.0	3	6	2	2	2	· · · · · ·		3			59
Tuberculous Diseases.																	
Tuberculous Meningitis				·			2			1.	1	2			1		6
Tuberculous Peritonitis: Tabes Mesenterica	<b>\</b> ,	1	1						1	1	2	,		1	3		8
Other Tuberculous Diseases		1									**	İ					1
EryslpelasSyphilis				1	···i	1	1	$\begin{vmatrix} \dots \\ 2 \end{vmatrix}$	1								1 5
Rickets									1				i 1	1 -	2	1	$\frac{1}{13}$
Convulsions	7	3	1	1	11	6 3		2	6	5		1	$\frac{1}{7}$	···	7	1 7	27 70
Laryngitis Pneumonia																	17
Suffocation, overlaying	.)						1								1	2	
Other Causes					, .					1	1	1	1			2	6
	49	12	15	13	89	29	24	25	17	19	25	15	17	22	20	18	<b>32</b> 0
					1	1		)			]						1

District of SUNDERLAND EAST.

Population (estimated to middle of 1905), 56,463.

Births in the Legitimate.....1,924. Year Illegitimate ... 81.

Deaths from all causes at all ages, 1,212.

#### TABLE V. (B·)

#### BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND.

#### Infantile Mortality during the Year 1905.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

	and the same of th						P	and the second	10.00.00.00									
CAU	SE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-2 months.	2-3 months.	3-4 months.	4-5 months.	5-6 months.	6-7 months.	7-8 months.	8-9 months.	9-10 months.	19-11 months.	11-12 months.	Total Deaths
	(Certified	40	13	8	10	71	21	19	18	13	19	10	12	12	13	10	10	990
All Cause	Uncertified										ĺ						1//	440)
	( Uncertified	1				1	22	1							1	1	• • • •	71
Common	Infectious Diseases.		is a															
Smallne	X																	
Chicken	ox																	
Scarlet	Fever				• • • •				1						1		1	61
Diphthe Whoopi	Fevereria : Croupng Cough						3	1	3			1	1	1	7		4	15
1	al Diseases.												-	-	1	• • • • •	x	10
Diarrho Enterit	ea, all formsis (not Tuberculous) is, Gastro-intestinal tarrh							2		3	6 1	6	1		4	4		38 : 4 !
												• • • •			1	• • • •		1
Premat Congen Injury a Want o	Diseases.  The Birth  The All Defects	8 1		1	 i	1		1  		1.	·····							9
Tubercul	lous Diseases.			,														
Tuberci	ulous Meningitis					j		2	;	1				1		1		5
Ta	alous Peritonitis : bes Mesenterica			1		<b>.</b>			2	2		1						5
Other T	duberculous Diseases									2	1			1	1			5
Erysipela	.s		ļ				1											1
Rickets .				1														
	is (not Tuberculous)					6									1			
Bronchiti	is		. 1		. 1	2	3	. 1	2	2	1		2	1	4		1	
Pneumon	ia	1		١			1			1	6	···i			1			13
Other Ca	on, overlayinguses	4	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$		1	2 7	1 1		. 1		1		1	1		2	2	15
		-		-	-	-			1									-
		41	13	8	10	72	23	20	18	13	19	11	12	12	14	11	10	235
					-		-							-				

District of SUNDERLAND WEST.

Population (estimated to middle of 1905), 62,737

Births in the Legitimate.....1,980. Year Illegitimate ... 72.

Deaths from all causes at all ages, 996.

#### LOCAL GOVERNMENT BOARD.

#### TABLE V. (C).

#### BOROUGH OF SUNDERLAND.

#### Infantile Mortality during the Year 1905.

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

	نا				1	1	)						1	l		1	100
CAUSE OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 1 month.	1-2 months.	2.3 months.	3-4 months.	4-5 months.	5-6 months.	6-7 months.	7-8 months.	8-9 months.	9-10 months.	10-11 months.	11-12 months.	Totai Deaths under 1 year.
All Causes Certified	42	7	8	8	65	10	16	6	12	7	16	8	15	15	7	9	186
All Causes Uncertified	1				I	1	1			1					3		7
Common Infectious Diseases.		·			-												
		ì															
Smallpox Chicken-pox Measles		\\										1		2			<i>.</i>
Scarlət Fever Diphtheria : Croup Whooping Cough														• • • •		1	 1
Whooping Cough				-						1			2		1		4
Diarrhœal Diseases.								}			    -						
Diarrhea, all forms					• • • •		3	2	3 2	1 2	$\frac{3}{2}$	$\frac{2}{1}$	2	1 1	1	1	19 8
Wasting Diseases.																	
Premature Birth	21	3	2		26	2											28
Premature Birth Congenital Defects Injury at Birtth Want of Breast-milk Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	$\frac{3}{1}$				$\frac{4}{1}$		 T					• • • • •					
Want of Breast-milk Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	12	$\begin{bmatrix} \dots \\ 2 \end{bmatrix}$	 ±	 3	21	3	$\frac{6}{6}$				1		1	2	1		37
Tuberculous Diseases.																	
Tubercuious Meningitis Tuberculous Peritongitis:			• • • •		••				1		1			1		• • • •	3
Tabes Mesenterica Other Tuberculous Diseases							l	1					1	1			4
					- 1			1	• • • •		• • • •		••••		ے د	• • • •	3
Erysipelas Syphilis Rickets	• • • • •						!										; .
Meningitis (not Tuberculous)				2	2	1		···i	1	1	$\begin{vmatrix} 1\\2 \end{vmatrix}$		i			• • • •	9
Convulsions Bronchitis		1		2	$\frac{2}{3}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 2 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	2 2		$\begin{array}{c c} 1 \\ 1 \end{array}$	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 1 \end{bmatrix}$	2		2			4	11 16
Laryngitis Pneumonia						··i	2	2			4	$\frac{2}{2}$	4	$\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 5 \end{bmatrix}$	3	···i	$\frac{1}{25}$
Suffocation, overlaying Other Causes	5		i	1	7							· · · · ·	2	1		1	$\frac{12}{12}$
	43	7	8	 8	66	11	17	<u>-</u>	12	8	16	8	15	15	10	9	 193
	(c.g.		0	0	00	11	1. (	0	14	3	10		19	10	10	9	199

District of SUNDERLAND NORTH.

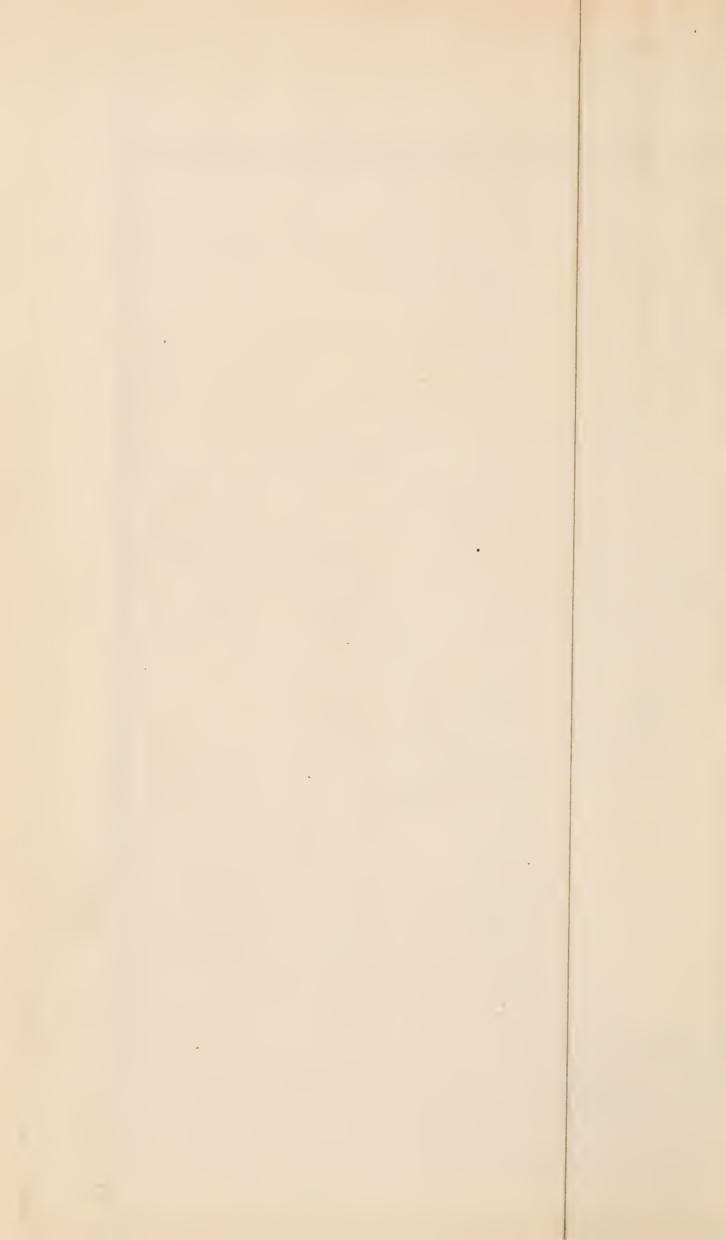
Population (estimated to middle of 1905), 33,459.

Births in the \ Legitimate .....1,138. Year \ \ \ Illegitimate ... 28.

Deaths from all causes at all ages, 645.







## County Borough of Sunderland.

# METEOROLOGICAL AND DISEASE CHART FOR 1905.

